The New-York Times.

VOL. XX.....NO. 6105. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 15, 1871. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

TELEGRAMS.

Denial of the Insurgent Recapture of Neuilly.

Americans Offer to Make Cannon of the Vendome Column.

The Attitude of the Hostile Authorities Irreconcilable.

M. Thiers Willing to Guarantee the Continuance of the Republic.

Religious Intolerance and Attacks on Jews in Odessa.

Hard Fighting in Cuba, Generally Disastrous to Spain.

THE NEW SIEGE OF PARIS.

Fighting on Thursday Night—No Change in the Relative Position—Damage to Buildings Near the Ramparts.

PARIS PARIS, April 14, via LONDON, April 15—2 A. M.—There was fighting last night and this morning, at Neuilly and Asnieres, but it did not result in appreciably modifying the relative positions of the belligerents. The Versailles forces still occupy the vicinity of the bridge of Neuilly, and a detachment, which the insurgents are endeavoring to force to recross the Seine, remain on the Island of Grande Jatte, and await reinforcements. The buildings in the neighborhood of the ramparts are badly damaged, and nearly all the inhabitants have moved away. The situation on the south side of the city is unaltered. All are waiting for the grand attack. Marshal MCMAHON is reported to be at Reuil.

CLUSERET, in his report to the Commune of the fighting on the 12th, boasts that the Government troops were so easily repulsed that his men feel great confidence in ultimate success. He declares that the conduct of the National Guards under fire was admirable. The Communists are plundering the public offices of their papers and plate. The latter is sent to the mint. The churches are carefully searched; all valuables found are seized, and will be converted into coin. The Chief of the Secret Police has been arrested. The Commune is trying to enforce its order against the departure of persons without passports. Even women are prevented from leaving the city. Notwithstanding the precautions taken, upward of 500,000 people have left since the troubles commenced. The supply of milk has ceased. The prices of provisions are rising.

Recapture of Neuilly by the Insurgents Denied—All Colors but the Red Flag Suppressed by the Commune—Reported Repulse of the Government Troops Everywhere.

VERSAILLES, April 14.—A violent cannonade is kept up at Asnieres, but without important effect. At Clamart the insurgents continue to fire on our works, but their guns are harmless. The report that the insurgents have recaptured Neuilly is false.

PARIS, April 13—Evening.—The artillery firing south and west of Paris ceased tonight. Several battalions of the National Guard were disarmed for hostility to the Commune, and their places were immediately filled. It has been ordered by the Commune that the red flag only shall be carried by the Nationals, and hoisted over all places occupied by them. All other colors are suppressed. Forts Issy and Vanvres have been supplied with American *mitrailleuses*. The Paris and Lyons Railway has been cut.

LONDON, April 14—4 P. M.—The Versailles forces have been repulsed everywhere around Paris.

Other Reports—The Operations of Thursday About the City—The Maillot Gate A Complete Wreck—An American Company Offer to Make Cannon of the Column of Vendome—Communist Traitors Offering to Sell the City.

PARIS, April 13, P. M.—via LONDON, 14.—Asnieres still holds out against the Versailles forces, whose every attack is repulsed. Engagements are in progress at Neuilly. Shells from Fort du Mont Valerien are falling in the Champs Elysées. Cannonading is heard south of the city.

PARIS, April 13—Evening—via LONDON, 14.—The object of the Versailles commander today was apparently to reach Asnieres and thereby relieve a detachment of their troops surrounded by the Communists' forces on the Island of "Grande Jatte." The Versailles batteries cannonaded the villages of Levallois-Champeret and Neuilly. There was infantry fighting at all the approaches to the villages. The Communists gave way at 11 o'clock and Gen. DOMBROWSKI asked for reinforcements. They were sent forward and it is announced by to-night's Communist journals, that the Versailles forces were finally repulsed. The *Affranchi* (newspaper) announces that the insurgents have made 2,000 prisoners at Villiers. A quantity of guns has been seized in the shop of an American dealer. Two American contractors have offered to buy the column of Vendome, and to cast it into cannon. M. JECKER, the noted Franco-Mexican banker, has been arrested. The Commune has decided to keep Gen. BERGERET under arrest, and to release M. ASSY. Of course the New-York story that they have been condemned to death is untrue.

LONDON, April 14.—The *Times'* special dispatch from Versailles says the arrival of Gen. FABRICE, the German Administrator at St. Denis, is consequent upon the receipt of a notification from the Versailles Government of its intention to make a supreme effort for the capture of Paris. The Maillot Gate is an utter wreck. A battalion of Nationals from the Quarter St. George has refused to go to the ramparts, and forcibly resisted an attempt to compel them to do so. Gen. CATHELINEANS, commanding the Breton Legion, has established his head-quarters at Rambouillet. The *Telegraph's* special from Versailles says the losses of the insurgents in the combats of last week aggregate fully 9,000 men. Some of the insurgent commanders have proposed to the Versailles Government to deliver up the gates of Paris and Forts d'Issy and Vanvres on the payment of 3,500,000 francs. The offer was declined.

ASSEMBLY AND COMMUNE.

M. Thiers Refuses to Recognize or Treat with the Insurgents—A Bill Organizing a Municipal Government for Paris Passed at Versailles.

PARIS, April 13—Evening—via LONDON, April 14.—The delegates from the Party of Conciliation have returned from Versailles, and report that M. THIERS refused to discuss the question of a treaty, but was ready to guarantee the continuance of the Republic, and to accord the municipal franchise to Paris upon a plan to be elaborated by the Assembly. He was also willing to allow the organization of the National Guard of Paris, which should take the place of all, exclude the army from the city; but positively refused to recognize the belligerency of the Commune, or to enter into any negotiations for a treaty of peace, or even an armistice.

LONDON, April 14.—The *Daily News* has a special dispatch from Paris stating that M. GROUSSET, the Communist delegate, Minister of Foreign Affairs, declares that conciliation is impossible.

A dispatch from Versailles says the Assembly has adopted, by a vote of 445 to 124, a resolution giving to each arrondissement of Paris the right to elect four members of a Municipal Council. The Left vainly protested against the action of the majority.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

The Duke of Montpensier a Member of the Cortes—Religious Intolerance at Odessa—The Hebrews the Victims.

MADRID, April 14.—The elections in Porto Rico are fixed for the 20th of June....The election of the Duke of MONTPENSIER to the Cortes has been declared legal.

LONDON, April 14.—The *Standard* has a dispatch from Vienna stating that a religious riot has occurred at Odessa. The Jews were despoiled, and great devastation committed. The authorities were powerless.

Sir THOMAS BUXTON, Conservative, has been elected to Parliament from South Norfolk.

The Prince of WALES will open the approaching exhibition.

Further Details of the Religious Disturbances at Odessa—Three Days of Rioting.

LONDON, April 14.—The reports of the religious disturbances in Odessa have been confirmed. The rioting lasted three days, and was only put down at the point of the bayonet. Order has been restored, and the city is now quiet.

CUBA.

Severe Engagements With the Insurgents—Heavy Spanish Loss—Activity of the Cubans—Ambuscades and Surprises Frequent—The Diario Compelled to Admit Defeat—Prisoners Executed by the Spaniards.

HAVANA, April 13.—The Spanish column, commanded by Col. BOSCONES, had a severe engagement on the 27th of March, at Los Desigues, near the river Naguas, with the insurgent forces commanded by Gens. IGNACIO AGRAMONTE and JULIO JONQUILL. The loss of the former was heavy. Among the dangerously wounded were Capt. LASO and Lieut. MORALES DE RODA. The latter has since died.

At a later date some insurgent forces encountered a Spanish column at El Rayo under Col. MONTANER. An engagement followed, and heavy losses on both sides are reported. Col. MARIN's column engaged 800 insurgents, who occupied an intrenched position at Naranjal and Monte Oscuro, and were commanded by Gen. VICENTE GARCIA. The latter were driven from their intrenchments with a loss of twenty-one men. The Spaniards lost eight men.... The rebels near Santiago are burning bridges, attacking trains, firing estates, and committing other depredations with impunity. A number of minor engagements in the insurrectionary districts are reported, but the statements concerning the results are contradictory. The *Diario* admits that the news from Santiago is painful. The same admission was made last week in relation to the news from Sancti Spiritus. The *Diario* also says that the rebels, relieved of the pressure of women, children and old men, who, heretofore, have impeded their movements, have effected a more systematic organization for guerrilla warfare, and are giving much annoyance to the troops, and doing them much damage by ambuscades and surprises. Four insurgent prisoners, captured by Major RECAREY's column in a recent engagement, were immediately executed. NENE SERDARRO, EMILIO NUNEZ, TOMAS CARIO and FERNANDO SEATAS who lately surrendered, are imprisoned at Puerto Principe.

ANOTHER MASSACRE.

Murder of White Seamen by Cherry Islanders—An Ill-Fated Schooner.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 14.—The schooner *Marion Kenny*, whose crew were on a former occasion murdered by the Kanakas, has arrived at Lema, Feji Islands, having been the scene of another frightful massacre by the natives of Cherry Island. The story of the voyage is a fearful one; all the whites on board were murdered.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis for the Twenty-Four Hours Ending 7:30 P. M. Friday—Prognostications.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 14—7½ P. M.—The weather has remained without material alteration on the Pacific coast. The barometer has fallen in Nebraska, and easterly winds have prevailed on the upper lakes, with partially cloudy and clear weather. The cloudy and threatening weather south of the Ohio has been very generally dissipated. Light rains have been reported at a few points in the interior and on the Southern coast. Threatening and partially cloudy weather has been very generally experienced today on the middle Atlantic, and clear weather in the Eastern States.

PROBABILITIES.

Clear weather, with cool northerly winds, will probably be experienced on Saturday over the lakes, followed by a slight disturbance on Saturday night on the upper lakes. Clear or partially clear weather is probable for the Southern States and the Atlantic coast.

Observations on Mount Washington.

SUMMIT OF MOUNT WASHINGTON, April 14.—Observations made at 7 o'clock P. M. Barometer, 29.72; change, plus 0.05; thermometer, 21°; change, minus 2°; relative humidity, 0.71. Wind west-south-west; velocity, three miles per hour. This morning Mount Washington alone was above the clouds. Soon the clouds began to rise, and stood like one immense wall several thousand feet in height, surrounding the summit. At 11 o'clock A. M., the clouds came on the mountain, and it soon began to snow.

The New-Orleans Races—Base-Ball—The White Stockings.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 14.—There was a large attendance at the Metairie Race-course today. The weather was clear and warm. The first race, for the Club purse of $500, one mile and a half, six hurdles, was won by *Virgil*, beating *Chalmette*, *Beacon* and *Tanglefoot*. Time—2:40¼. At the last hurdle *Beacon* broke his pastern, letting him down completely. The second race, for $800, two miles, was won by *Victory*, beating *Miss Hunt*, *Molly Jane*, *Corsican*, *Everton* and *Donovan*. Time—3:35¼, equaling *Lancaster's* best time on record, with present weights. The third race, for $700, mile heats, nine started. The following is the summary:

Morlacchi	2	1	1
Style	3	2	2

Time—1:46¾, 1:46, 1:55.

The White Stockings of Chicago beat the picked nine today by a score of 28 to 9. Six of the White Stockings will play a game with the Lone Stars on Sunday. A close game is expected.

UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA.

The Darien Canal—Movements of the Napsic—Treasury Robbery.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, April 14.—Advices from Aspinwall to the 8th states that the *Napsic* has sailed for the Atrato River to finish the survey. Advices from Santa Martha to the 10th state that the British Consul has arrived at Barequilla to investigate the treasure robbery. Six of the robbers have been captured and two escaped. The treasure has not yet been traced.

CANADA.

Prorogation of the Dominion Parliament—Speech of the Governor-General.

OTTAWA, April 13.—The Governor-General today prorogued the fourth session of the First Parliament of the Dominion of Canada, with the usual formalities. He thanked the members for their diligence in the discharge of their duties, and said that, although the session was brief, the work done was important. He also said that he thought future sessions would not make such inconvenient demand, as heretofore, on the time of members. In relation to Manitoba, the Governor-General cited, as signally marking the completion of the Union of that Province, the extension of the criminal, militia and other statutes therein, the acts for the survey and granting of lands, which were modeled on a system tested by experience, and which offer a home to all, without distinction, who desire to settle in the country. During the recess, the Governor-General says he will take steps to negotiate with the Indian tribes in Manitoba and the North-west Territory, in order to arrange their titles to lands. The session just closed has witnessed the initial measures for the admission of British Columbia into the Dominion. I will transmit the addresses passed by the Senate and House for submission to Her Majesty. I trust that next session will view as an accomplished fact the Union of all Her Majesty's continental possessions in North America, and cherished the hope that the result of the census will show a rapid advance in population and prosperity. The fishery question is now under consideration by the High Commission, and I am confident every effort is being made to secure a result such as will meet the reasonable expectations of the Canadas, and tend to the preservation of lasting amity and good feeling between Great Britain and the United States.

A SHOEMAKERS' STRIKE.

The Baltimore Sons of St. Crispin Strike Because the Daughters were Discharged.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 14.—The boot and shoe manufacturers of this city, having ascertained that the female operatives employed by them had organized a secret order, to prevent the manufacturers from employing girls and women not members of their order, discharged all the female operatives belonging to the organization, at the same time offering to continue them at work upon their withdrawal from the Society. The proposition was declined by them. The action of the women was immediately made known to the journeymen members of the St. Crispin Association, who at once struck, and there was an immediate suspension of work in the shoe factories throughout the city. About 2,000 hands are thus out of employment.

THE EAST.

A Fatal Season on the George's Banks—Forty-Five Lives and Six Vessels Lost—Organ Factory Burned.

BOSTON, Mass., April 14.—Much anxiety is felt in Gloucester regarding the safety of several vessels of the fishing fleet, the gale of April 2 on George's Banks having been one of the most violent of the season. News has already been received of the drowning of STEPHEN NELSON, CLARK ANDERSON, JOHN J. COLLINS, all of Gloucester, and JAMES MANNING, a native of New-Foundland. The loss of life during the present season on the banks has been very large, not less than forty-five men and six vessels having been lost since Jan. 1. EVERETT J. OBER was today sentenced to two years in the State Prison for passing counterfeit money. JOHNSON'S organ factory, in Westfield, was destroyed by fire last night, together with three organs nearly finished. Loss, $50,000; insured for $24,000.

ILLINOIS COAL MINERS.

Strike in Thirty Mines in Apprehension of Reduced Wages—A Coal Famine in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 14.—The coal miners of St. Clair County, Ill., have suspended work, under the apprehension that a reduction in the wages was designed by the mine-owners. These mines number about thirty, and furnish over ninety per cent. of the coal used in St. Louis harbor and city. The suspension took the owners by surprise, and found them without any stock on hand. The result is, therefore, a famine, and steamers bound to this port have been telegraphed to supply themselves with coal at other points.

San Francisco Stock Market.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 13.—Original Hidden Treasure, 8½; Kentuck, 89; Belcher, 54; Ophir, 13⅜; Meadow Valley, 18; Hale and Norcross, 70; Chollar, 73; Savage, 62½; Sierra Nevada, 15.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

NORWICH, Conn., April 14.—CHAS. THOMPSON, of Oxford, Mass., a brakeman on the Norwich and Worcester Railroad, fell from a car near this city this afternoon and was instantly killed. Forty-five cars passed over his body, cutting it in two.

PITTSBURG, Penn., April 14.—Twenty-two millions eight hundred thousand bushels of coal were shipped from the four pools of the Monongahela slack-water in January, February and March, being the largest shipment ever made in the same period.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., April 14.—Mrs. LIVINGSTON D. SHEWELL, the mother of L. R. SHEWELL, the actor, died suddenly this morning of heart disease.

TIVOLI, N. Y., April 14.—HENRY BOYLE, of Athens, while visiting the Saugerties Papermills, yesterday, was caught in the shafting and killed. He leaves a wife and five children.

CANTON, Ohio, April 14.—A fire here early this morning nearly destroyed the business block owned by ROTHSCHILD & BROTHERS and MEESE. The loss on the building is about $10,000, and on the stores in it probably $5,000.

PHILADELPHIA, April 14.—THOMAS M. CULLEN, who said he would rather rot in prison than pay a fine imposed by Judge LUDLOW for refusing to serve on a jury with a colored man, has paid the fine and is released.

BUFFALO, April 14.—Hon. Judge JAS. G. MASTEN died at 10 o'clock last night.

Meeting of the Indian Commissioners.

Hon. GEO. H. STUART, of Philadelphia; Hon. WM. E. DODGE, of New-York, of the Purchasing Committee, and Hon. NATHAN BISHOP and Hon. VINCENT COLYER, members of the Board of Indian Commissioners, met at the office of WM. E. DODGE & CO., in this City, yesterday. As the time approaches for opening the bids for the extensive supply of Indian goods and subsistence stores, amounting to nearly $2,000,000, the Committee will hold frequent sessions at the office, No. 108 Duane-street, where bidders desiring information can apply or address letters to VINCENT COLYER, Secretary, and obtain it.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

Complete Failure of the Tweed and Sweeny Programme.

Defeat of the Bill to Order an Election in Irving's District.

Next Move of the Democracy---Report on the New-Hamburg Disaster---The Appropriations.

From Our Special Correspondent.

ALBANY, Friday, April 14, 1871.

The Democrats of the Legislature show signs this morning of a desire to get down from the high horse which they mounted in such hot haste, last evening, in order to run a Don Quixote tilt against the wind-mill of the Republican caucus. A night's sleep, combined with the wholesome lecture which Boss TWEED received from Senator PARKER in the debate last evening, as to the rights of Republicans, and their determination to stand by them, has had a salutary effect on the Democracy here, and they now talk with a good deal more moderation. The truth is that TWEED has run the Legislature here for so many years, and has so long had his own way, not only with his own party, but with the opposition, that he had come to feel that he owned the entire concern. Therefore, when he found that the Republicans of both Houses had pledged themselves in a body to vote against certain of his bills, he really, and, I have no doubt, honestly, persuaded himself that some long-standing law of the State, and perhaps even the Constitution itself, had been violated by such a proceeding. Acting upon this delusion, he was for creating a revolution right away. The Legislature was to be broken up forthwith, and all legislation must cease until the Republican Party had returned to its allegiance to the "Boss." It is worthy of note, however, (and is an interesting item in the secret history of this extraordinary affair,) that TWEED did not discover what an outrage had been committed by the Republicans in holding a caucus until two or three hours after all its proceedings were known to him. When he first read the account of the caucus in the *Journal* he laughed at it as of no consequence whatever, and boasted in a triumphant way that he could pass his bills in spite of their caucus. But when his lobbyists and agents, who were immediately sent out in all directions to "see" the Republicans whom he thought to be shaky, returned with the doleful news that not a man of them could be bought, the "Boss" all at once discovered that an unparalleled affront had been committed by his opponents, which demanded prompt and revolutionary action on the part of the Democracy. TWEED, SWEENY, O'GORMAN and the rest, immediately put their heads together and hatched out the extraordinary programme which was initiated in the two Houses last evening. It was simply a game of bluff, and they hoped, by springing it upon both Houses simultaneously, they would terrify the Republicans into the belief that they really had done something out of the usual course. But they were egregiously mistaken. So far from startling or intimidating any Republican by their bluster, they were only laughed at as a set of asses, and the more sensible of them now admit that the Democracy has made itself ridiculous by taking any notice at all of the Republican caucus.

It will be seen by the report of the proceedings in the Assembly, this morning, that the Tweed and Sweeny programme has failed. The bill to order a new election in IRVING's district, although pushed forward in open defiance of the rules of the House, was defeated. Not a single Republican could be got to go for it, although TWEED's lobbyists were up all night engaged in their nefarious work of attempting to bribe one or another of the Republican members. What course the Democrats will now adopt remains to be seen. They held a caucus immediately after the adjournment of the morning session, but its proceedings have not been divulged at the present writing. The Republicans are to hold a caucus at 4 o'clock this afternoon. The Democracy are afraid to take the responsibility of an adjournment *sine die*, and leave the Governor to call an extra session. The only excuse they could give to the people for such action would be that the Republicans had simply done what all parties have done from time immemorial,—held a caucus and agreed to oppose certain bills which they regard as inimical to their party and to the best interests of the State. There is not one of those bills which TWEED would pretend to say that he ever expected a Republican to vote for unless he was paid for his vote. The proposed action of the Democracy would, therefore, have to be justified to the people in this shape: "We have broken up the Legislature and put the State to the expense of an extra session because the Republicans have taken such action as prevented 'Boss' TWEED from doing what he intended to do—bribe certain members of the opposition, and thereby commit a felony, which, by the laws of the State, should consign both the briber and the bribed to the State Prison." This is the campaign speech which every Democrat who told the truth would have to make to his constituents in justification of the action of his party. It is no wonder they hesitate to go before the people on such an issue. But they must do it, or else abandon the programme they initiated last evening.

THE NEW-HAMBURG DISASTER.

The Joint Railroad Committee on the New-Hamburg disaster have finally made their report. It is merely a confession of inability to agree upon a unanimous or majority report, and they, therefore, request that the Legislature digest the evidence, which is furnished in an octavo pamphlet of three hundred pages, and come to a conclusion that shall suit themselves. This report is probably caused by the action of the Assembly upon the clause of the Supply bill appropriating several hundred dollars for the payment of the engineers who were sent to investigate the locality of the accident. It was suggested that this item be stricken out until the Committee report upon the case. Some days after the fire at WEED, PARSONS & CO.'s establishment, it was stated that HARRY GENET stated that the report was destroyed, but the demand of Senators was not to be put off in this way, and, forced to the wall, this report—too late to be acted on by the Senate—is made. The great railroad Legislature of 1871 has made another claim to the title.

APPROPRIATION BILL.

The annual Appropriation bill was before the Senate, and several of its items extensively discussed. An amendment to provide $250,000 for the purpose of changing the small arms of the militia of the State to breech-loaders was the first proposition. The Chairman of the Finance Committee believed that the sum would be wisely and judiciously expended in preparing our militia for active service, and in placing them upon a par with the National Guard of every Government which took any pride in its defenders. The opposition was that the style of arms was continually changing; that whatever we might adopt now would probably, in this inventive age, be considered worthless long before any occasion of use should present itself. Mr. CREAMER insisted that the muskets now in use were all that was necessary to drill and prepare soldiers, and that this, in the present state of our finances, was a useless waste of the public money.

Mr. LORD—Then, perhaps, the Senator would consider broom-sticks as good enough.

Mr. CREAMER—They probably would be for most of our peaceful soldiery.

The soldiers are to have their new arms.

SALARIES OF THE JUDGES OF APPEALS.

Over the proposition to do away with the provision in our present Constitution giving to the Judges of our Court of Appeals $8 per day for their expenses while attending Court, and in place of that per diem, put the sum of $2,500 a very long and tedious debate came up. No Judge had asked for this change, but upon the contrary, a most curious statement was made by Senator SCOTT, who proposed to reduce the gross amount to $500 in relation to Judge GROVER. Mr. SCOTT said that the Judge had called upon him and stated that he was opposed to this increase; that he now could not help saving $4,000 or $5,000 each year from his present liberal salary, and if the amendment was to be adopted, he wished to be excepted from its provisions, adding, very naively, that he did not wish a temptation of this kind to accompany him through the years of his official life. Mr. CREAMER was in favor of the $2,500 clause. He said that genius was occasionally accompanied by strange eccentricities of character, but that in most cases the failings of a common humanity were the heritage of the race. He recognized the fact that one of the greatest men of antiquity delivered some of the wisest maxims, and furnished to his friends some of the noblest truths of philosophy, from the mean surroundings of a tub, and he had no doubt that there might be in modern times a man of equal power, who would deliver his judicial determinations from a barn; but they were few, far too few, to establish a precedent of action in their favor. Senator PARKER wisely, as he does all things that he proposes to do, moved that the Judges have $1,500 for their exposes each year. This was assented to, and the bill was ordered to a third reading. The Supply bill was announced, referred to the Finance Committee, and public notice will be given of the time when it will be taken up. S.

A Bribe of $75,000, but no Republican to Take It—Detectives After the Bribers—Republican Holders of Tammany Offices to be Beheaded—Unity of the Republicans.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 14.—The failure of TWEED to buy one of the Republican members to turn traitor to his party, has put the Democrats in the Legislature in an unpleasant predicament. They hoped to be able to pass their bill ordering a special election in IRVING's district, and in the meantime take a recess of a week, and come back with their sixty-five votes; but now they are compelled either to recede from their programme, or else take the responsibility of adjourning *sine die*, and leaving the Governor to call an extra session. They held a caucus this morning, and another in the afternoon, but did nothing. On the meeting of the Assembly this evening FREAR moved an immediate adjournment till 11 o'clock to-morrow, which the Speaker declared carried. The object is said to be to give TWEED time to make renewed attempts to bribe a Republican member. Seventy-five thousand dollars is reported to have been offered to one member to vote for the bill that was defeated this morning, but it was promptly refused. If the men who are doing this dirty and dangerous work for Tammany are not careful they will find themselves in limbo by virtue of HALE's Bribery act of 1869. Expert detectives are on their track and they had better beware, and so had the men who stand at their backs and furnish the corruption fund.

The Republican caucus this afternoon was characterized by the utmost harmony and unanimity. Every member was present except four, and three of these sent satisfactory excuses why they could not be present. A resolution was unanimously adopted expressing their determination to adhere to the action taken in the caucus yesterday morning, and throwing the responsibility of the delay in business and the final "blocking of the wheels of legislation," if this shall be the ultimate result, upon the Democratic Party, where it belongs. Nothing in the shape of "compromise" or "conference" will be offered or suggested from the Republican side.

The Democracy, by their stupidity and hasty action last evening, have got their party in a bad fix, and they will call in vain upon the Republicans to help them out of it. Many of the rank and file Democratic members, disgusted with the action of the leaders of their party, and anxious to pass their local and non-partisan bills and go home, were talking of uniting with the Republicans and finishing up the necessary legislation. But their party discipline is so strong they hardly dare carry out their wishes. One of the most significant as well as the most hopeful incidents of the present row, is the threats uttered by the New-York delegation that every Republican holding office under Tammany Hall shall be decapitated. These threats show that they have been in the habit of relying on Tammany Republicans for aid when they required it, and if they will now carry their threats into execution, it will be the best thing for the Republican Party in New-York City that ever happened. The present difficulty has done more to unite the party in other portions of the State than anything that has occurred for years. The Republicans in the Legislature were never in such good spirits as now, and never more confident of success the next time they go before the people.

The report in to-day's *Herald* purporting to come from Albany, that after FIELDS' speech, last evening, no Republican attempted to reply, and that there were "calls for LITTLEJOHN," and that gentleman could not be found, is a lie from beginning to end. LITTLEJOHN was in his seat when FIELDS closed. There were no calls for him from anybody, and no Republican had a chance to make any reply to FIELDS, as he made the motion to adjourn before taking his seat, which motion was instantly put and declared carried by the Speaker. Every member of the Assembly knows this to be the truth, and how such a barefaced falsehood could have got into the *Herald* is a mystery to those who do not know that the paper is but a sneaking organ of the Tammany Ring.

REGULAR RECORD.

SENATE....ALBANY, Friday, April 14.

THE CANALS.

The bill to authorize a tax of — mills per dollar of valuation of the year 1871, for the construction of new works upon, and extraordinary repairs of, the canals of this State, was considered in the Committee of the Whole and ordered to a third reading.

THE NEW-HAMBURG DISASTER.

Mr. GENET, from the Joint Committee investigating the New-Hamburg disaster, on the Hudson River Railroad, submitted a written report, stating:

That they had taken much testimony, which they present with the report, and had given the matter a full investigation, in which they were aided, so far as known, by the efforts of the Hudson River Railroad Company. So conflicting, however, is the testimony taken, and so different is the impression left by it on the different minds, that the Joint Committee find themselves unable to agree on a report that will command the support of a majority of the Committee; and they, therefore, simply and respectfully report to the Senatorial Assembly the testimony itself, inviting to it the attention of both Houses of the Legislature, with whom it rests to take such action as may be deemed just and proper.

The report is signed by all of both Committees.

THE GENERAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Senate then went into Committee on the General Appropriation bill. The bill was subjected to a lengthy discussion, but no material amendments were made to it. It was reported to the Senate and then passed—yeas 25, nays none.

Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

Mr. FREAR introduced a privileged bill to provide for a special election for filling the vacancy in the Sixteenth District of New-York, occasioned by the resignation of JAMES IRVING.

Mr. ALVORD protested, in the name of parliamentary law, against the introduction of the bill.

Mr. LITTLEJOHN asked that the protest be entered on the journal.

The Speaker stated that the protest would be entered upon the journal.

Mr. FREAR moved that the House now go into Committee of the Whole on the bill.

Mr. ALVORD stated that it would require a two-third vote to carry that resolution.

The Speaker stated that the bill, being a privileged one, a majority vote would be sufficient.

Mr. ALVORD stated that he would not appeal from the decision of the Chair, but he would protest in the strongest terms against such an invasion of the rules of legislative bodies, and on the motion called for the yeas and nays, which were ordered.

The roll was then called, and Mr. FREAR's motion was carried by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Aitkin, Banker, Bartlett, Baylis, Bennett, Blair, J. Brown, Buck, Buckley, D. Burns, Campbell, Carey, Chamberlain, Chambers, Cole, Connelly, Conselyea, Cook, Coon, Coyle, Curtis, Decker, Drew, Fields, Finck, R. Flanagan, Fleche, Frear, Fuller, Griffin, Haver, Hayes, D. B. Hill, Howe, Howell, Jacobs, Joy, Kelly, Krack, G. D. Lord, Loutrel, Madigan, Montayne, Moseley, Mulhall, Murphy, Nachtmann, Nelson, Nicholas, Oakley, O'Brien, O'Neill, Randall, Ransom, Ray, Roche, the Speaker, Sweet, Ten Eyck, Van Steenburgh, Wainwright, Waterbury, Weed, Wiley—54.

NAYS—Messrs. Alberger, Alford, Baker, Barney, Berry, Bignall, Blackall, Bolt, Bradford, V. P. Brown, Bunce, Burhans, P. Burns, Cady, Carman, Chadwick, Delano, Duffee, Ely, Fiak, Flanagin, Gifford, Gleason, Goodrich, Graham, Green, Hewitt, J. W. Hill, Husted, R. Johnson, Kilham, Knapp, Littlejohn, Lord, Lynde, McDougal, Mulford, Northup, Pahud, Pierce, Pound, Prince, Sage, Sanborn, Scribner, Selkreg, Seward, Shepardson, Sniper, Stevenson, Strahan, Sunderlin, Tucker, Wade, Wagner, Wilson, Winans, Wood, Woolsey, Wyman—60.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. FREAR in the chair.

On the bill being read through, Mr. WEED moved that the Committee rise and report the bill to the House, and recommend its passage. Carried.

The bill was then reported to the House, and on the question of agreeing with the report of the Committee, Mr. GOODRICH called for the yeas and nays, which were ordered, and the report was agreed to—yeas 64, all Democrats; nays 62, all Republicans.

Mr. FREAR moved that the bill have its third reading.

Mr. ALVORD asked the Speaker to rule that the motion required a two-thirds vote, and on the Speaker declining so to rule, on the ground that it was a privileged motion, said he would protest in the strongest manner against this invasion of parliamentary rights.

The Chair finally decided to entertain the appeal, and the yeas and nays being ordered, while the roll was being called,

Mr. JACOBS said the facts were simple. In consequence of the resignation of Mr. IRVING, the Democrats had lost their political majority. The minority in secret caucus had declared that legislation should be blocked. Nothing in the history of the State could equal this outrage, compelling the legal majority to sit down here and do nothing.

Mr. LITTLEJOHN said Mr. JACOBS, in defending the ruling, had denounced the Republican Party, and proved their action without precedent. He went back to the time when seventeen Democrats had left the Senate and broken up legislative action, for which there was no excuse. The people sealed with their condemnation that action. The Republicans exercised a right they have ever exercised, agreeing to vote against certain bills which they deemed injurious to the interests of the State. We have not come to revolutionize the Legislature, but they have decided not to vote for certain bills which they deem political bills. There is nothing revolutionary in that step. They believe that Mr. TWOMBLY was entitled to his seat, and if that seat had been awarded to him, the Republicans would have had the majority in this House. This influenced the Republicans. They believe in the purity of the ballot-box, and as a party man, and as a citizen, he opposed those bills which attack the purity of the ballot-box. They are ready to go on now and vote for all the bills which ought to pass, and oppose those they think ought not to pass. He did not believe this a privileged question. The bill ought to take the ordinary course of legislation.

Mr. FIELDS (interrupting) read from the resolution the words denouncing those Republicans as traitors to party who should vote for certain bills named, and asked what the gentleman thought of that?

Mr. LITTLEJOHN said it was merely putting upon paper the binding obligation of a caucus, and the gentleman is too good a party man not to know it. This is not a privileged question, because the bill could be reached in the ordinary course of legislation. The bill is introduced because the Republicans could prevent the passage of certain bills levied against the franchises. He further said they would advocate no revolutionary action, and would vote for the bills they could approve, and oppose those bills which they believed ought not to pass. If the majority feel so sensitive about the right of a district to be represented, what about the Saratoga district?

Mr. WEED, in asking to be excused, said he regretted the feeling upon this question. He did not deem that the Twombly question had any thing to do with this case. He believed that the Twombly case ought to have been more fully discussed, though he believed as firmly as he ever believed anything, that it was decided rightly. Nor did he believe that the Saratoga question had anything to do with it. The privileged rights rise above the rules. The rights of the people are coextensive with the rights of the House. This is a new question, and it seemed to him to be the duty of the Speaker to rule it a privileged question. The Democratic majority are not attempting to override the law. The Governor has the right to fill the vacancy to-day, but he refrains from exercising it, preferring to leave it to the people. He could see no reason to doubt but that it was a privileged question. He voted in the affirmative.

The decision of the Chair was sustained—yeas 64, nays 63—a strict party vote.

The question being on the motion of Mr. FREAR, to order the bill to a third reading at once,

Mr. ALVORD called for the yeas and nays, and it was carried by the same vote.

The bill was then placed upon its third reading.

The Clerk proceeded to call the roll on the passage of the bill. When the name of Mr. GOODRICH was called, he said: Mr. Speaker: I ask to be excused from voting. There is one question that it seems to me has not been touched upon in the somewhat wide discussion that has been had here this morning. Under ordinary circumstances, I should be swift to secure for the people of any district in the State the right of representation here. But one of the measures which, by this action, the Republican Party seek to defeat, is an act to repeal the Registry law passed last Winter. That law was passed in pursuance of an agreement made by the Democratic magnates, in the Senate and in the Assembly, with the Republican leaders, by which the Election law was given as a consideration for the passage of the New-York Charter. That agreement was avowed by Mr. TWEED in the Senate in this language: "I was a party to the arrangement made here last year, by which the Charter law and Election law were passed, and while I insist that the bill now before us is fair and just in itself, I say, further, that if the situation had remained unchanged, if the Federal Government had not interfered with our elections, we would not have asked or proposed any change in our Election law. But the chance has been forced upon us by the action of the Federal Government. We must protect the rights of our citizens. We must give every man who has the right to vote an opportunity to register and to vote. This bill has been carefully drawn for that purpose." It is clear, then, that this Election law which the Democratic Party now seek to repeal was enacted in pursuance of a solemn compact made between the Republicans and the Democrats, that if the Republicans would vote for the Charter bill, the Democrats would vote for the Election law. That law was designed, as the gentleman from Oswego (LITTLEJOHN) says, to preserve intact the purity of elections in this State; but no sooner was the Senate convened—I believe on the very first day of the present session—a bill was introduced by one of the Senators from New-York to repeal that law, in violation of the solemn compact of last Winter.

Mr. FIELDS—Mr. Speaker, I wish to ask the gentleman from Kings (Mr. GOODRICH) if he is in favor of parties, when they make solemn pledges of that kind, executing them faithfully?

Mr. GOODRICH—To the letter.

Mr. FIELDS—Then I ask the Republican gentlemen in this House, who agree to vote for all measures that the majority should desire to pass, on condition that a certain gentleman should be expelled from this House, to fulfill that pledge.

A MEMBER—It was never made.

SEVERAL MEMBERS—Never! Never!

Mr. CAMPBELL—Mr. GOODRICH said that.

Mr. GOODRICH—One moment. I will state what Mr. GOODRICH said. But first I will say that if the Republican Party made any such pledge, I, for one, will vote to designate a man to vote with the Democrats and fulfill the pledge. I deny, however, that it was ever made. What I said on the subject was this. I believe I said it to the Speaker at the breakfast-table, and I call upon him to remember it. Speaking of the lamentable occurrence in the House, which has since made the vacancy in the representation of the Sixteenth District, I said that I believed that the Republican Party in this House felt so aggrieved by the outrage which had been committed that, if the Democratic Party would expel Mr. IRVING, the Republicans would be willing to designate a man to vote with them upon all party questions.

The SPEAKER—The gentleman from Kings stated that if the Democrats in the House would do justice in the premises, then such action would be taken by the Republican Party.

Mr. GOODRICH—I have stated what I believe I said.

Mr. LITTLEJOHN—And you stated it merely as your opinion.

Mr. GOODRICH—Yes. I stated it as my opinion of what would be the action of the Republicans if the Democratic Party would take the action that I mentioned; but what was the fact as to their action? They did not expel the offending member. Common rumor asserts that there was no intention that Mr. IRVING should even resign; that he came from New-York on Monday without any such intention, and that the plan was afterward arranged here. Why? Because seven members of the Democratic Party were so outraged by the action of Mr. IRVING, that they said that either he or they must leave this House. I speak without authority and without consultation

THE ERIE FIGHT.

Startling Revelations Connected With the Issue of Additional Stock.

Three More Millions Thrown on the Market.

The Whole History of the Robbery of the English Stockholders—Absconding Witnesses Compelled to Appear—Unwilling Testimony.

It was stated in yesterday's TIMES, as developed by the examination of the previous day in the litigation regarding the disposition of 60,084 shares of Erie stock claimed by HEATH and RAPHAEL, English shareholders of the Erie Railroad Company, and which is alleged to have been fraudulently seized and held possession of by JAMES FISK, Jr., JAY GOULD and others, that an unaccountable epidemic seemed to have attacked the officials connected with the Grand Opera-house, as soon as it was intimated that their attendance as witnesses before the master was desirable. On Thursday it became pretty evident that the further prosecution of the litigation must be suspended, in the absence of the transfer-books of the Company, which were represented to be only accessible through Mr. JOHN A. HILTON, the transfer clerk, and his assistant, W. J. HILTON, and it was determined, at all hazards, to serve them with subpœnas from the master. Previous experiences made it apparent that strategy must be resorted to in the accomplishment of this purpose, and a decoy letter, purporting to come from the office of the Erie Company, was furnished the deputy Marshals, together with the subpœnas directing the presence of the witnesses. Both JOHN A. HILTON and his brother fell into the trap thus laid, and they presented themselves to the officers, when the latter called upon them at their residences in Jersey City on Thursday evening. The subpœnas were served upon them in the usual form, to their intense anger and disgust, the former declaring that the jurisdiction of the master did not extend to Jersey City, and he would neither refuse or comply with the order. It would appear, however that better counsel induced him to abandon this determination, and yesterday morning he attended the examination before the master. His testimony occupied the entire day, and developed the most important circumstances yet adduced in the trial. The witness gave a complete narrative of the history of the robbery of HEATH and RAPHAEL, and admitted the remarkable fact that, besides the five millions of new stock issued, and which has been already referred to, three millions was also issued in the months of December and January last, of which neither the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company nor the public generally were cognisant.

The witness gave his testimony with so much hesitation, unwillingness and actual anguish, as to create a very unfavorable impression, and necessitated the repetition of important questions three or four distinct times by Mr. SOUTHMAYD and the master.

When the proceedings commenced Mr. SOUTHMAYD asked if the books, for which an order had been issued the previous evening, were produced?

Mr. MORGAN—No, Sir; Mr. HILTON, as an officer of the Company, has charge of them, and if a subpœna is served upon him in a regular manner, I suppose he will produce them.

MASTER—The order I issued last evening was to the Erie Railway Company, through you as its counsel.

Mr. MORGAN—I have no control over the books, and I wish it to be understood the Erie Company does not decline to produce them.

Mr. SOUTHMAYD then asked the master to furnish him with a certificate of the facts upon which to base an application to the Court for an attachment against the officers of the Company for contumacy.

The order was granted at a later stage of the proceedings.

JOHN A. HILTON was then examined, and testified: I appear here in obedience to a subpœna served upon me in Jersey City last evening; I have been employed in the office of the Erie Railway Company in the capacity of transfer clerk for a period of ten years.

Q.—Have you charge of the transfer-books? A.—I have had charge of them.

Q.—Up to what time? A.—Within a week; I mean by that that I have not seen my books in a week.

Q.—Have you any less charge of them now than you have had during the last year? A.—Not that I know of; my brother, W. J. HILTON, is my assistant.

Q.—Who has charge of matters connected with the registration of stock with the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company? [A long pause.] A.—I have charge.

Q.—What does your Company furnish then as the basis of its register? A.—Three duplicates of certificates showing the stock then outstanding, with the number of shares embraced in each certificate.

Q.—And there has been since that time an addition of five millions of new stock to the register.

Objected to as having nothing to do with the stock. The question was changed.

Q.—Have you furnished to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company since that time a record of any additional stock to that which was embraced in the first list?

Mr. MORGAN objected, but the question was admitted.

A.—Notice was given to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of the issue of five millions.

Q.—And they were furnished with certificates of that issue? [Objected to, but objection disallowed.]

A.—I don't recollect now, what was done in regard to that particular matter.

Q.—Is that the only new issue of stock that has been made since the opening of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company? [Objected to, and question permitted.] A.—I can't very well answer this question without my books.

Q.—Don't you recollect as a matter of fact whether, besides the new issue of five millions since the opening of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, there has been any enlargement of the shares of the Erie Company? You are the clerk of the Company, and must know? [A long pause.] A.—To answer that question I shall have to refer to my books containing a record of what has been done.

MASTER—Then you say, you cannot, without your books, answer this question. A.—I say the books will show.

At this point Mr. MORGAN left Court for a few minutes.

Question repeated.—Witness, after a long pause, addressed his brother in a low tone, and said, "Are we represented by counsel here?" A.—My books will show.

MASTER—That is not the question at all. The question is whether you can testify to the facts without the books or whether you cannot. [Another pause.] A.—Will you be kind enough to state that question again?

Question repeated. A.—(Deliberately.) I can.

Q.—Can you then know whether there has been an enlargement of the stock of this Company? A.—I do.

Q.—Has there or has there not? A.—There has been.

Q.—When? A.—I can't say without reference to the books.

Q.—Do you know to what amount? [Witness pauses for a considerable time and looks anxiously at his counsel.]

Question repeated. [Another pause.] A.—Yes, Sir, I do.

Q.—What has been the amount? A.—Three millions of dollars.

Q.—When was that done? A.—It will be necessary to refer to my books in order to tell.

Q.—Can you tell about when? A.—It must have been some time in December or January last.

Q.—Was not that concealed from the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, and from the public?

Mr. MORGAN objected to the question and it was excluded.

Q.—Do you recollect the transaction of the transfer of stock which had been left at the office of the Erie Company, by Messrs. VON HOFFMAN on behalf of HEATH and RAPHAEL, to JAMES H. COLEMAN, receiver, appointed by the Court? A.—I do.

Q.—When did you first see the certificates for sixty thousand shares that were left by VON HOFFMAN, and in whose possession did you see them? A.—It was on the day they were transferred to JAMES H. COLEMAN, as receiver, that I first saw the certificates; the date appears on the certificates.

Q.—What was then done with the original certificates? A.—They were placed in the safe by myself and remained there for two or three months under my charge; I did not have charge of posting them back to the stumps of the original certificates and know nothing about it; the auditor had control of that exclusively; the custom with regard to posting is for the transfer clerk first to sign them and then hand them over to the auditor; while these certificates were kept for two or three months in the safe, other certificates were kept for an equally long time; when the transfer was made to COLEMAN, as receiver, all the transfers were made in one single book; the transfer-book was closed on the 17th of February, 1870, and remained closed until after this transaction.

Q.—When were they reopened? A.—The 12th or 13th of October, 1870, the day after the election; in order to get certificates registered at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, it is necessary for the owner to present the certificates at my office, and to have them examined either by myself or my brother; if correct we give a certificate to the clerk of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company by the owner of the certificate.

Q.—What had WM. HARRIS to do with receiving stock certificates for examination, preliminary to their being registered by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company? [Objected to, but objection disallowed.] A.—I was not in town at the time these 60,000 shares were left at the office of the Company, but I am not aware that Mr. HARRIS had any duty in that respect.

Q.—Was not Mr. HARRIS in the habit of receiving certificates for examination as a step preliminary to their registration? A.—He was not; his receipt of sixty thousand shares was an exception to that rule.

Q.—What did Mr. HARRIS do about the transfer to COLEMAN of these shares? [Objected to.] A.—I am not aware that he had anything to do with the transfer; that was my duty.

Q.—Did you examine the original certificates at the time when this delivery was made in September last, and when Mr. COLEMAN signed his name to the transfer-book? A.—I did; my brother was present; but I do not know that shy one else was there.

Q.—These original certificates, after having remained for several months in your safe, were sent to the auditor's office; what was done with them then? A.—They were all canceled.

Q.—By whom? [Pause.] A.—Either by myself or my brother.

Q.—Was not that done at once after having been received from COLEMAN, and new certificates issued instead? A.—I think not.

Q.—How long before they were canceled? A.—I can't recollect the exact date; the cancellation is done at the time the transfer is made generally.

Q.—Was this custom departed from in reference to the sixty thousand shares of HEATH and RAPHAEL? [Objected to as immaterial.] A.—They were not canceled at the time the transfer was made; that is to say, they were not cut with the knife; I don't recollect how long after the transfer they were thus cut.

Mr. W. J. HILTON here commenced a whispered conversation with the witness, and the master peremptorily directed its discontinuance.

WITNESS—It is not a universal rule in the office to cancel certificates with a knife; it sometimes occurs that parties making the transfer write across the certificates the word "canceled."

Q.—Was there anything of the kind done in the case of HEATH and RAPHAEL; they did not sign these certificates as certificates to be canceled at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company?

Objected to as leading.

Mr. SOUTHMAYD—We have a right to lead this witness. [A laugh.]

WITNESS—I don't know the purpose for which the certificates belonging to HEATH and RAPHAEL were left there.

Q.—Had they upon them any mark indicating that they were left for cancellation? A.—None that I am aware of; there was no physical mark put upon them until some three months after they were left; the cancellation mark is a cut made across the signatures of the Secretary and President; it is not a round punch; we have no canceling punch to leave a mark of that description; the mark appears upon the certificates of HEATH and RAPHAEL, and was, I presume, made at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

Q.—Do you know how it happened that these certificates of HEATH and RAPHAEL appear to have this round hole punched through them? A.—I do not know positively; we have a messenger named DILLON who takes canceled stock to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

Q.—Is it not a matter of trust to send some trustworthy person with them? A.—Yes; if I am not able to send a reliable messenger I desire the assistant secretary to do so.

Q.—How many persons have you in the office available for that purpose? A.—Several.

Q.—To your knowledge of those certificates for sixty thousand shares sent to be canceled to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company to have that round hole punched in them? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you direct that to be done? A.—Yes.

Q.—How much of the sixty thousand shares did you send to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company? A.—Thirty thousand shares; I cannot tell when those thirty thousand shares were sent there.

Q.—Was it at one time or at several times? A.—It was not at one time.

Q.—How many different times? A.—Two occasions.

Q.—Have you any means, from books or otherwise, of giving the dates on which you sent those thirty thousand shares, and the amount sent on each day? A.—My books would show that; I cannot answer that question without reference to my books.

Q.—Do you know about when it was? A.—It was during the months of December, 1870, and January, 1871.

Q.—By what messenger did you send them? A.—I do not recollect.

Q.—Did you send any verbal or written message with them? A.—I don't think I sent either; I don't recollect that I directed the messenger to do anything.

Q.—Was he merely to get the certificates canceled? A.—He was merely to take them to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

Q.—To get them cancelled and bring them back again—is that it? Was it not to get other certificates registered in place of them for those surrendered certificates? A.—Yes, Sir, it was.

Q.—He was to get other certificates certified by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company? A.—I do not know; other certificates had already been made out by me.

Q.—And signed? A.—Yes.

Q.—By whom? A.—They were signed by the President and the Assistant Secretary.

Q.—Did you know to whom those certificates belonged when you sent them down, or by whom they had been left with the Company? I mean those certificates you sent down to be canceled. Did you know they were part of HEATH and RAPHAEL'S stock which has been issued to JAMES H. COLEMAN as receiver? A.—I did when I sent them.

Q.—Did you send down new certificates, which were to go to JAMES H. COLEMAN, receiver, in place of those new certificates which you sent down to be registered, and which you made out to be signed by the officers of the Company, certificates in the name in favor of the party to whom this stock had been transferred—that is, JAMES H. COLEMAN? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Were they in favor of HEATH and RAPHAEL?

Mr. MORGAN objected, but the question was permitted.

A.—No, Sir.

Q.—To whom were they made out? A.—I do not recollect.

Q.—You do not know at all, do you? A.—I cannot testify as to names without reference to the books.

Q.—Did you do this of your own motion, or by dictations of any of the officers of the Company? A.—It was done under the directions of the President of the Company, Mr. JAY GOULD.

Q.—What did he tell you to do?

[Question objected to, but the objection was disallowed.]

A.—[After a pause.] He directed me to send them down.

Q.—What did he tell you? Did he direct your attention to the Heath and Raphael stock? How did he describe it?

Mr. MORGAN—Give precisely what Mr. GOULD said to you.

Q.—This has reference to both parts.

Q.—It has reference to the thirty thousand shares which you say you sent down. A.—These new certificates were issued in lieu of convertible bonds and these old certificates—a portion of the sixty thousand shares—there may have been others sent down on the same day, that is, other outside certificates that were presented at the office, were sent down to save the delay that would occur in giving notice at the Stock Exchange.

Q.—Was any notice given at the Stock Exchange of those convertible bonds? A.—Not that I am aware of.

Q.—What did JAY GOULD say to you when he asked you to cancel HEATH and RAPHAEL'S certificates down to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company to be canceled? A.—I think I have already answered that.

Q.—No you have not said a word about what he told you. What did he call them? A.—I don't recollect now.

Q.—Did he tell you to take HEATH and RAPHAEL'S stock there? A.—I have already stated he gave me instructions to take the shares.

The MASTER—That is not an answer.

MASTER—When Mr. GOULD gave you those instructions what did he say to you? A.—I was directed to send to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company those certificates to be registered.

Q.—What certificates? A.—New certificates on which convertible bonds had been issued in lieu.

Q.—You say you were directed to send down thirty thousand shares to be registered which had been created by convertible bonds; you went to get that registered by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company as genuine stock of the company; did you not? A.—If I sent those thirty thousand shares to the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company without a statement that they were issued for some newly-created bonds, the registration could not be made. Mr. GOULD told me to send a portion of the stock which was in the receivership of COLEMAN to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company to be canceled and serve as a basis of getting new stock issued; I so proceeded, when I described it; I knew those thirty thousand shares had been issued for convertible bonds from the fact that before issuing new stock I require some voucher; I cannot state, without reference to my books, when I first heard of this new issue being made, or to be made.

Q.—When did you first see these convertible bonds? A.—I first saw these convertible bonds on the day the transfer was made; there were two of them—one for $2,000,000 and the other for $1,000,000.

Q.—Who filled up or drafted the body of the bonds? A.—I do not recollect.

Q.—Who signed them? A.—I do not recollect.

Q.—In whose favor are they? A.—I do not recollect; I presume they are in my office now, and I am not aware that they were ever out of it.

Q.—What particular branch of the establishment marks the convertible bonds? A.—I do not know; neither do I know who brought them to my office; I would have to refer to my books to tell to whom I have delivered the thirty thousand shares registered in the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company; a portion of the certificates were returned to me and a portion were not.

Q.—Did you hand any of these certificates to Mr. GOULD? A.—It would be necessary for me to refer to the books to say; I don't remember whether I had any conversation with Mr. GOULD after I sent down the stock to be registered in the manner I have stated.

Q.—Has there not been a cancellation by the round punch-hole of more than 30,000 shares? A.—Not that I am aware of; I do not know that they all have a round hole punched in them; I can give no explanation of the circumstance of the round punch-hole being in all of the certificates, the preferred stock included; I don't recollect if the certificates were sent to the auditor's office before the order of the Court directing them to be sent to HEATH and RAPHAEL; I gave directions to have them sent to the auditor's office; I do not remember consulting any one about sending them to the auditor's office.

Q.—Did you ever send these certificates to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company to be canceled? Did you ever direct that to be done, or were they ever sent? A.—No, Sir; I cannot tell how they came to have that round punch-hole; it was not done at my request or by my directions.

Q.—Where is the stock ledger of the Company kept? A.—At the transfer office, by myself and my assistant; there has been but one stock ledger in use since June, 1870; one of common and one of preferred stock; I presume that stock ledger is at the transfer office as well as the certificate books, from which were cut the certificates of the thirty thousand shares; they are in my office, or were when I last saw them; I presume the transfer-book for December, 1870, and January, 1871, can be found in my office; I keep the daily register of balances; that would show the basis on which these issues purported to be made.

At this point in the case, Mr. SOUTHMAYD said he could proceed no further in the investigation without the production of these books, and the Court adjourned to Monday next at 1 o'clock. It is strongly asserted that despite the orders of the Court, the books will not be produced on Monday next.

More Outrages by Kuklux in South Carolina—A White Republican Brutally Whipped, and a Colored Man Dragged from his House and Murdered.

From the Columbia (S. C.) Union, April 17.

On Friday morning, the 7th instant, twenty masked men, boldly representing themselves as Kuklux, entered the town of Belair, situated in the northern part of Lancaster County, in this State, and immediately proceeded to the house of Mr. LAWSON H. LONG, a merchant, which they broke into, and then dragged him therefrom some distance, beating him in a most unmerciful manner. He received in all about one hundred and seventy severe blows, and was then ordered to leave the State within fifteen days, or else to suffer death.

After finishing their outrageous work with LONG, they sought another victim, where greater deeds of violence should satisfy their desire for blood. Proceeding to the house of ISAAC COWLES, a quiet, inoffensive colored citizen, a tinner by trade, living about a half mile from LONG'S, they burst in his door, dragged him from his house before he could defend himself, and, when they reached the yard, riddled him with bullets, one passing through his head, sufficient alone to kill him. When the body was found, the fiends had so mangled and disfigured it as to render recognition difficult. COWLES had the reputation of being a hard-working mechanic, objected to only, as was the case with LONG, because of his political principles, which were Republican. This band of lawless and disguised men made threats also against others on the same grounds. It is stated the good citizens of Lancaster are much exercised over this occurrence, but from the fact that no attempts to discover and arrest the parties have been reported, it is presumed to be about the same feeling that has characterized other communities where similar acts have been committed.

NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE.

Fisk's Regiment—The $33,484 Appropriation—A Remonstrance.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I observe that the Legislature has passed a bill appropriating $33,484 to the Ninth Regiment, National Guard, of which JAMES FISK, Jr., is Colonel, to "refund moneys paid by the regiment during the late war." I have also learned that a similar bill is pending to refund some $16,000 to the Sixth Regiment for the same reason. There is not in either regiment a dozen men who went to the field during the late war, and hence the members at present composing these organizations have no claim to compensation. It is well known that the men who did duty at that time paid for their own uniforms and equipments, and if any money is to be refunded it should be given to the individual members and not to the regiment. I hope that members of these regiments who actually were out their uniforms will remonstrate against these iniquitous schemes by letters to their representatives in the Legislature, and to the Governor.

CONTRIBUTOR.

A Remonstrance from an "Irish Jintleman."

To the Poltroon Who wrote that article in the Times paper of this morning called the—A balence to the Irish Vote—

MR EDITOR I have been a constant reader of your paper and I recoomended it to all my friends I always like to see Justice done to every cause whatever it may be. But I have read in your paper this morning some thing in the above mentioned article which is a disgrace to that paper It goes on praysing the Germans and say that the Irish are drunkards &c &c and puts them down to the lowest mark. Mr Editor I till you that If your paper dont take that expession back it will suffer if that Gentleman who wrote it I would go see him and if I could not sittle with him by working my tounge on his charater I would sittle with him with my kane he must be a Poltroon orangeman. Mr. Editor I will have your paper sent to all the gentlemen I know and have them not to purchase any such mean stuff as I say much.

If I knew that man who wrote that article I would show him a little of my temper and what it can do. If ever I find him out I will put a dutch head on him the nasty tyrant

Mr Editor you can put this in your worthless colms if you dare

Yours Resp
NOT A POLTROON AN
AMERICAN.

P. S. The germans would not let your friends walk in their company (the orangeman)
APRIL 13 71
(That gent hat better wash himsilf in the north River)

A Voice on the Other Side.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

We highly approve of all you have said concerning the late demonstration of the Germans in this City, and believe that we can give important assistance in driving the present corrupt rulers from power. The Democratic Party, by using the Irish and the Roman Catholic Church, have ruled—or rather misruled—us long enough. I am, myself, a German adopted citizen, and have resided many years in the United States. It has been a matter of astonishment to me how native born citizens could patiently bear to see every avenue to public office crowded with aspirants from a foreign element; and, what is still worse, every office filled by men, all of whom belong to the same creed and nationality. The Germans are neither born office-seekers nor professional office-beggars, and, consequently, have not taken as great an interest in political matters as they ought. The reason for this may, perhaps, have arisen from the unfortunate divisions in the Fatherland; but, now that the Germans are all united at home, all we want is union here.

The German citizens cannot rally under the Democratic standard, for if they do so they must continue to be the "hewers of wood and drawers of water" to the Irish, and be contented to pick up the bones thrown to the few Germans who pretend, but do not represent the German element. The Republicans might have had most of the German votes, if they had shown a little more liberality. Look at all the Federal appointments, at home and abroad, and you will find that few Germans have been deemed worthy of consideration; while the nationality, asking and getting the "lion's share" from the Democracy has, on the other hand, been most liberally provided for. But aside from these questions, there is now a firm purpose among the Germans to stand for equal rights. All we ask is fair field and no favor, and the German vote will, I have no doubt, soon be given for honest men and competent candidates. We do not intend to organize to get offices, but we will try to change the programme and redeem the City from the hands of the spoilers. When we accomplish this, I believe our standing in the community will be acknowledged, and our services appreciated.

ADOPTED CITIZEN.

Political Reform.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have been much gratified by your able, bold and fearless exposition and reprobation of fraud and corruption in our midst, not only in the matters more recently discussed, but also in regard to the crimes and moral degradation exposed by you during the last fifteen years, especially in the years 1856-57 and 1858, as a reference to your paper will show.

I do not know that either sympathy or assistance are needed or desired, but I do feel grateful for the good work you are doing, for which I trust your efforts will be crowned with success, and that in some way you will be rewarded for your labors and sacrifices in this noble cause.

Your more recent efforts to reclaim the Bench and the Bar have not been less praiseworthy or useful than those for the suppression of fraud in other directions.

As to the iniquities of the Ring, there appears to be but little hope of reformation. There is too much money at stake and too little principle to act upon, but it is to be hoped that the Bench and the Bar of our City are not yet hopelessly beyond reform. In connection with this subject I have carefully read the article, "Lawyer and Client," in the *North-American Review*. Though he be a good lawyer, I fancy I could have made a better argument against dishonest and unprofessional practices. There are laws overruling all human statutes and precedents.

"Thou shalt not steal."

"Thou shalt not bear false witness," &c.

And then there is the old honored maxim, now beginning to be recognized as law also:

"The partaker is as bad as the thief."

But he really, and in fact, worse than the thief, inasmuch as the thief, without such assistance, could not so well succeed.

Now let us apply these rules and precepts:

Here are well-known thieves publicly recognized throughout the country. An honest effort is being made to reclaim the stolen property, which, but for the extraordinary interference of both the Bench and Bar, could easily have been done. Does any one suppose that those impeached Judges and lawyers did not know that they were defending criminals in their crimes? Does any one suppose that those counselors and advocates did not know that the money they received as fees and retainers was stolen property?

Is it not notorious that the money so squandered in litigation, and in ways still more immoral and indecent, is the proceeds of fraud and corruption, and that in both honesty and justice (and also in law, if law can be enforced in our Courts,) it rightfully belongs to innocent stockholders, including many poor widows and orphans?

How can honorable men justify themselves in assisting to accomplish such thefts, defamation, and false witness? And how can honest men consent to receive stolen property in compensation for such services?

But the professional view of the subject has been erroneously, or, at least, but partially presented. Dr. JOHNSON'S principles, as quoted by Mr. BUCKNEY and Lord BROUGHAM, as often referred to, are immoral and barbarous. The same theory would justify the doctor in devoting himself soul and body to protect and assist his patient in the continued practice of the vilest and most loathsome crimes; the commission-merchant, or factor, in the continued sale of goods consigned to him by his principal, after he knew them fraudulently manufactured or falsely packed; or the artisan in manufacturing skeleton-keys, and other burglar's appliances, knowing that they were to be used in robbing his neighbor's house. Are not these cases the same in principle—differing only in degree? But such is not the standard of morals in the profession. Both better men and better jurists than Lord BROUGHAM or Dr. JOHNSON have announced better principles.

Lord LANGDALE declares: "With respect to the task which I may be considered to have imposed upon counsel, I wish to observe that it arises from the confidence which long experience induces me to repose in them, and from a sense which I entertain of the truly honorable and important services which they constantly perform as ministers of justice, acting in aid of the Judge before whom they practice. No counsel supposes himself to be the mere advocate or agent of his client, to gain a victory, if he can, on a particular occasion. The zeal and the argument of every counsel, (knowing what is due to himself and his honorable profession,) are qualified, not only by considerations affecting his own character as a man of honor, experience and learning, but also by considerations affecting the general interests of justice," &c., &c. Do these sentiments and such an experience exist in any of our Courts?

Again, the distinguished French jurist of the last century, DOMAT, has well remarked that all those rules of the duties of advocates may be reduced to two maxims—one, never to defend a cause which is unjust; and the other, not to defend just causes but by the way of justice and truth. And these two maxims are so essential to the duties of advocates, and so indispensably necessary, that, although they seem to be rather the maxims of religion, they are, however, in proper terms expressed in the *Laws of the Code and Digest.* (See *Story on Agency*, BENNETT'S edition, 1863, pp. 20 and 21.) "How well worthy is this doctrine for the consideration of Christian lawyers of our day."

These thoughts might be much extended, and other considerations offered; but as the matter is to be acted on with the Lawyers' Association, perhaps nothing further will be needed in this matter. But oh, Mr. Editor, what a work is before you if you undertake to expound the other frauds so abounding in our midst, and especially if you have the courage to scrutinise and criticise the wicked deeds of good men.

CONSERVATOR.

Rev. C. E. Cheney Did Not Confirm.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your issue of Tuesday contained a telegram from Chicago to the effect that Rev. CHARLES EDWARD CHENEY, Rector of Christ Church, had, in the absence of Bishop WHITEHOUSE, administered the rite of confirmation to several candidates of his congregation. The statement was most damaging to the reputation of my friend, and utterly at variance with that spirit and purpose of loyalty to the Protestant Episcopal Church, which have governed him in the embarrassments of the past year. I was confident that your representative must have misapprehended, and so misrepresented the service. Immediately upon reading the item I telegraphed Mr. CHENEY, informing him of the report, and asking an explanation. In reply I have received the following message, to which I am sure you will give publicity, as an act of justice to a clergyman whose character and works command the confidence and admiration of all who are acquainted with him.

STEPHEN H. TYNG, JR.,
No. 323 Madison-avenue.

CHICAGO, April 11, 1871.—Admitted to communion eight persons who were "ready and desirous to be confirmed" according to Prayer-book authority.

CHARLES EDWARD CHENEY.

PERSONAL, POLITICAL, AND GENERAL.

The Ohio Democratic State Convention, if the State is fully represented, will consist of 497 members.

A citizen of Reading, Penn., is said to have mourned the death of thirty-six of his children. He is now fifty-five years old, has had three wives, and has now four children living.

Gen. ROBERT WILLIAMS is about to remove with his family from Washington to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, having been assigned to duty at that post, as Adjutant-General of the Department of Missouri.

Hon. ALEXANDER H. BULLOCK has been elected President of the Worcester County (Mass.) Institution of Savings, in place of Hon. STEPHEN SALISBURY, who has resigned after holding the position for more than twenty-five years.

A Portland lawyer, annoyed and interrupted by a dispute between two men in his office as to whether there are nine or ten commandments, rebuked them both for their ignorance, and informed them that there are thirteen.

The Maine Central Railroad Company has just paid in gold bonds, issued by it prior to 1862, amounting to $175,000. The Company refused to pay them in gold when they became due, offering greenbacks, and the matter was placed in the hands of lawyers, with this result.

The new library-hall and reading-room of the Soldiers' Home at Dayton, Ohio, was dedicated on Tuesday, many prominent citizens of the State being present. The library now contains 4,000 volumes, nearly all of which were presented by Mrs. MARY L. PUTNAM, of Boston, in memory of her son, who fell at Ball's Bluff.

San Francisco is much pleased at the success attending the recent experiment in growing oysters in its bay, because the native oysters obtained along the coast, except the few brought at great expense from Mexico, are small in size, coppery in flavor, and relatively scarce and dear.

President GRANT will, it is said, when he makes his visit to California, go direct to Chicago, stopping there one day, and thence proceed to San Francisco, tarrying one day only at Omaha. He hopes to remain in California two or three weeks, and may possibly visit Yosemite. On his return he will look in upon the Mormons at Salt Lake City, and will stop three or four days in Denver City and its neighborhood.

Gov. STEWART, of Vermont, has refused to call an extra session of the State Legislature, to rectify alleged errors of the House Committee in averaging and equalizing the real estate appraisal, saying that if wrong has been inflicted upon any portion of the State, the responsibility must rest with the House, whose power over the subject was exclusive; and that, if the list is illegal, the Courts are open for redress.

The St. Andrew's Society of Portland, Me., will celebrate the centennial anniversary of WALTER SCOTT'S birth, and invited Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER to deliver the address. The invitation he has been compelled to decline, but saying that no more agreeable theme could be given him for discourse than dear old WALTER SCOTT, who, amid a host of novelists which have sprung up since his day, yet stands high above all, easily the chief.

Mrs. JUDITH RUST died in Ipswich, Mass., a few days ago, and of her the Newburyport *Herald* says: "She was married on Christmas Eve, 1799, and although she was on good terms with her family, yet she never slept in her father's house afterward. There were ninety persons present at her wedding, and she survived them all. She slept upon the same bedstead from the night of her marriage to the day of her death. She carried the first umbrella ever carried in Rowley."

The new apportionment of Senators and Representatives in the General Assembly of Ohio has just been officially announced by the State executive officers. The number of Senators will be 36, a decrease of one from the present number; and the number of representatives 105, a decrease of seven from the present number. The ratio is one Senator for 76,146 population, and one representative for 26,651. The election next Fall will be held under this new apportionment. It is to continue in force ten years, unless a new Constitution is meanwhile adopted.

A good old lady down in Maine hesitated, the other day, to attend the funeral of an old friend because she doubted the propriety of listening to a preacher who she had heard was not quite orthodox in his views. However, she conquered her scruples and went. As it happened, another minister, also personally unknown to her, but quite sound in his views, officiated, and when, at the close of the services, a friend asked her how she liked the minister, she replied, in the full belief that she had been listening to the suspected preacher: "What he said was well enough—but I saw the devil in his eye!"

A special telegram from Quebec gives particulars of the accident to the mail-train going west from that city, on Monday evening. The accident was caused by the expansion of a rail. The passenger-cars, which were crowded with gentlemen and ladies going to Montreal to attend the Bachelors' Ball, ran off the track—fortunately in the direction of a cliff—otherwise the whole would have been precipitated into the river, and a serious loss of life would have ensued. The entire trucks of the wrecked cars were swept from under them, and pitched fifty yards away. The sleepers were cut through, and the passengers thrown around in every direction, while the shrieking of the females lent additional horror to the affair. No one was seriously injured. After a delay of about three hours, during which the passengers had to remain out in the cold, the wreck was cleared away, and new cars procured to convey them on.

The Baltimore *American* says that HENRY WATSON, lately deceased, by his will, which was admitted to probate in that city on Thursday, bequeaths to the Maryland Institution for the Blind, and the Baltimore Orphan Asylum, all his interest in his farm in Baltimore County, to be divided equally between the two; and to the Children's Aid Society $100,000, on condition that the Society be called the Henry Watson Children's Aid Society of Baltimore. If this Society shall not carry out the intentions of the testator, then the $100,000 is to be divided in equal parts between the Children's Aid Society, the Maryland Institution for the Blind, the Home of the Friendless, and the Manual Labor School. The residuary legatees of the estate, which will probably amount to $200,000, are the Maryland Institution for the Blind, the Home of the Friendless, and the Manual Labor School.

The Scanland Tragedy in Chicago.

From the Chicago Post, April 10.

The killing of Dr. SCANLAND by his brother-in-law, Mr. LEONARD, on Friday evening, has created a wide-spread and profound sensation, not only on account of the prominence of some of the parties involved, but also because of the peculiar character of the antecedent circumstances. The facts, as developed by the Coroner's inquest on Saturday, are briefly stated:

There was a sharp hostility existing between the homicide and his victim, originating in the fact that Mrs. SCANLAND and her brother, Mr. LEONARD, believed that SCANLAND was guilty of a "flirtation" with a lady who was ostensibly merely a patient, and the resulting fact that LEONARD took his sister's part and remonstrated against the intimacy. SCANLAND was a tall, powerful man, irregular in his habits, and in the interviews that were held seems invariably to have fallen into a passion and abused LEONARD, sometimes threatening to chastise him and even striking him on at least one occasion. LEONARD universally bore the reputation of an exceptionally quiet, peaceable man, and being physically inferior to SCANLAND, and, withal, temperate, modest in his demeanor and peaceful in his disposition, generally retreated whenever he found himself subject to the doctor's uncontrollable rage. Once, indeed, he sought the intervention of the Police, but the Sergeant on duty failed to respond to his request.

The fatal collision was precipitated by the fact that LEONARD desired SCANLAND to seek board elsewhere, at the same time removing from his walls a portrait of the lady whose conduct was in controversy; and the ultimate consequences were doubtless augmented by the circumstance that, a few days before, Dr. SCANLAND had abused LEONARD'S sister and attempted to choke her to compel her to disclose the hiding place of the portrait, and that he had the day before threatened LEONARD with an uplifted cane. LEONARD procured a pistol, and resolved to defend himself. SCANLAND, on Friday, conveyed into a passionate assault in which he drove LEONARD out of his own house to the sidewalk and followed him up with aggressive menaces. ROLF OBERMEYER testifies that he stood within ten or fifteen feet of them, and that LEONARD, being persistently followed up and threatened, told SCANLAND "if you don't keep away I'll shoot you." The angry man still advanced and strove to get near enough to strike LEONARD, when the latter shot and killed him.

The City Government and the Tax-Payer—A New Device for Extorting Money.

By the following extraordinary order, issued at the Mayor's Office, yesterday, every tradesman is compelled to contribute to the funds of the faction that rules us, in order to secure a right which is confessedly his, and he is even made dependent upon the will of our incorruptible City Fathers for the poor privilege of doing so. The latter, before giving their valuable and generally remarkable signatures, without which the required application is of no effect, will doubtless occasionally do some little extorting on their own account. Here is the document:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, April 11, 1871.

Parties wishing to occupy the sidewalk inside of the stoop line for purposes of signs, show-cases, receiving and delivering goods, &c., require a permit from this office.

It may be had (issued from May 1 for one year) on payment of the fees prescribed by ordinance, and which in no case exceed $10, and upon application signed by an Alderman and the Assistant Alderman of the district from which the application emanates.

In no case is the money for such permit to be paid elsewhere than at the Bureau of Permits, Mayor's office, as no other party is authorized to receive the same, and issue the necessary permit; and any one who may demand any fee or gratuity for the purpose of facilitating the permit, does so illegally and fraudulently.

As a general thing, these permits are of equitable right, and the supervision by the Bureau is a matter of simple police regulation, to prevent any clashing of private interests, and to save disturbances. By order of the Mayor, D. S. HART, First Marshal.

GEORGE W. MORTON, Register of Permits.

Sentences by Recorder Hackett.

At the Court of General Sessions, before Recorder HACKETT, yesterday, CHARLES ARCHIBALD was tried on a charge of having shot WILLIAM SHEEHAN, proprietor of a lager-beer saloon at No. 517 Third-avenue, because the latter refused to give him a drink. The accused was convicted, and was then remanded. GEORGE FERGUSON, a notorious panel-thief, pleaded guilty of stealing a watch belonging to A. S. LEONARD, and was sent to State Prison for four years and eleven months. JAMES MADDEN, another panel-thief, was sent to State Prison for three years, for stealing a watch from RACHEL Hyams, of No. 36 Canal-street. MAGGIE LAURIE, his alleged accomplice in the act, was acquitted, greatly to the disappointment of her father, who was desirous of having her sent to a place of reformation. ALBERT DELACOUR and JAMES RAFFERTY, indicted for stealing clothing from WILLIAM JOHNSON, were discharged by the Court, after which an adjournment was taken until Monday morning.

The Richmond County bond Robbery.

THOMAS BOOTH, charged with stealing Richmond County bonds, and now in the City Prison awaiting trial, was yesterday before Judge BRADY, in Supreme Court Chambers, on a writ of habeas corpus. Before any argument was had, counsel for the prisoner assented to the withdrawal of the writ. It was disposed of accordingly, and the prisoner remanded.

Naval Intelligence.

The United States ship *Wachusett*, third-rate, six guns, 695 tons, is being fitted for sea, and already quite a number of officers have been ordered to her, among them Chief Engineer O. H. Lackey, Pay-master H. W. Meade, Lieut.-Commanders C. S. Cotton, G. B. D. Gliddon and M. B. Field, Lieut. W. Graham, Masters C. C. Cornwell and J. A. H. Nickels, Ensigns W. H. Turner, B. H. Mahan, H. T. Monahan and J. H. Collen. The *Wachusett* was built at the Boston Navy-yard, and her engines were furnished by the Morgan Iron-works in 1861-2. She was a very active vessel during the rebellion and for some time was flag-ship of a special squadron in West Indian Waters.

Commodore JAMES ALDEN, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, who is temporarily stopping at the Brevoort House, visited the Navy-yard yesterday.

The Greenwich-Street Raid.

Ten of the Greenwich-street women recently raked in for disorderly conduct were, yesterday, admitted to bail. A decision in the cases of the remaining four score will probably be rendered on Monday.

Death of the

third parties. He also sets up a counter claim demanding that specific performance of the contract be decreed in his favor.
Decision reserved.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.—APRIL 14.

Before Judge Curtis and a Jury.

ALLEGED FALSE IMPRISONMENT.

Esther Wyckoff vs. *Francis Martin.*—This suit, which is to recover $25,000 damages for alleged false imprisonment, was originally commenced in the Superior Court, and removed to the Court of Common Pleas. The facts, as disclosed on the trial, are briefly as follows: In April, 1869, while defendant's wife was ill, the plaintiff was employed as a nurse. In the room where both were there was about $500 worth of jewelry, which disappeared. The plaintiff being almost the only person in the room, the defendant suspected her to have taken the property, and, having taken counsel of a lawyer, procured her arrest, had her lodged in the Station-house, and the following morning brought before Judge Kelly, at the Yorkville Police Court, where she gave bail and was released, and subsequently the complaint was dismissed. The charge was never brought to trial, and the plaintiff, insisting that she was innocent, and that her arrest was without probable cause, brought this suit. Defendant set up that he had reason to suspect plaintiff of being the guilty party, and still suspected her. The testimony given on the trial was to the effect that plaintiff was a woman of good character, had a family which she supported by her individual efforts, and that she neither stole nor thought of stealing the jewelry of the defendant. The jury had failed to agree at the hour of adjournment, and the Judge ordered a sealed verdict.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—APRIL 14.

FIRST BOARD.

$6,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R...116⅛ | 522 West. Union Tel.. 57⅞
1,500 do.....116⅛ | 100 do.bet.call.b3 58⅛
10,000 U. S. 5-20 R. '62..109⅝ | 300 do...bet.call. 58
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64...113 | 1200 do.....b10 57⅞
32,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62..113⅛ | 100 do.....b10 57⅞
500 do.....112 | 900 do..... 57⅞
10,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67.112 | 900 do..... 57⅞
30,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65..112⅝ | 100 Con. Coal of Md. 37⅞
18,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67..112 | bet. call.... 37⅞
16,000 do.bet.call.112 | 160 Bruns. C. Land.... 9¼
500 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C..108⅛ | 400 Adams Express.. 73
4,000 do.....108⅛ | 100 do.bet.call. 74⅛
2,000 do.....b2.108⅜ | 350 N. Y. C. & H.... 97⅛
2,000 Tenn. 6s, old.. 66⅜ | 700 do...bet.call. 97⅛
16,000 do..... 66⅛ | 50 do..... 97⅛
40,000 Tenn. 6s, new. 66⅜ | 100 do..... 97⅛
10,000 do..... 66⅛ | 10000 N.Y.C. & H.Cfts.
30,000 Va. 6s, new.. 73⅛ | bet. call..... 93⅛
7,000 S. S. 6s, new.. | 20000 do..... 93⅛
Jan. & July... 59⅛ | 100 Erie..... 20⅝
4,000 do.....59⅛ | 700 L. S. & Mich. So..103⅛
4,000 Va. 6s, old.... 72 | 90 do.....b2.103⅞
5,000 Georgia 6s.. 90 | 70 do.....103⅞
7,000 N. Y. 8s, 2ds, Bty. 70 | 400 do...bet.call.103⅞
Loan, R.....108⅛ | 200 Cleve. & Pitts...117⅛
10,000 N.C. 6s, old bds., | do.....117
bet. call..... 48⅛ | 1,000 Erie 4th..... 83
1,000 Erie 4th..... 83 | 1050 Reading..... 108⅛
1,000 M. Sc. 1, bds.102⅜ | 600 do.....b10.108⅜
1,000 Cen. Pac. G.bds. 97⅞ | 1000 do...bet.call.108⅜
22,000 Union Pac. 1st.. 85⅞ | 500 Union Pacific..... 31⅜
2,000 do..... 85⅜ | 100 do..... 31⅜
1300 do..... 85⅜ | 800 do..... 31⅜
500 do..... 44⅛ | 200 do..... 31⅜
500 do..... 44⅛ | 100 Hen. & St. Jo.... 89
300 Cary Imp. Co..... 13⅛ | 115 Panama..... 121⅞
5 Allen & Susq..... 89 | 50 do..... 83⅛
10 Sixth-avenue..... 98 | 50 do..... 83
500 N. J. Cen. Ld. Sc. 71 | 150 do..... 83
100 Col., C. & Ind. C.. 23⅛ | 20 do..... 82⅞
100 do..... 23⅝ | 80 do..... 82⅞
100 do..... 23 | bet. call.... 82

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62..113⅛ | 100 Lake S. & M. So..104⅝
2,000 do.....b3.113⅛ | 1700 do.....104⅝
4,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65..116⅝ | 100 do.....b5.104⅞
13,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65..113 | 100 do.....104⅞
4,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, n.113 | 4300 do.....105
5,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67.111⅝ | 2100 do.....104⅞
2,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67, n.111⅝ | 200 do.....104⅞
2,000 Tenn. 6s, old.. 66⅜ | 400 Union Pacific..... 29⅝
16,000 Va. 6s, R., '66.. 72⅝ | 200 do.....bc.31
2,000 N. Y. 8s, 7s, Bty. | 800 do.....30
Loan, R.....108⅛ | 200 Cleve. & Pitts.....117⅜
2,000 Mo. 6s.....103 | 500 do.....117
2,000 Ala. & T. H. 2d. 85⅛ | 500 Chi. and N. W.....90
5,000 U. Pac. 10s, Inc. 76 | 500 do.....90⅛
5,000 do.....75⅝ | 100 Chi. & R. I.....93⅛
5,000 Tol. & Wab. 1st. 93⅝ | 200 Chi. & N. W. Pf.....97⅝
1,000 Tol. & Wab. 1st, | do.....bc5.97⅝
St. Louis Div. 86 | 1000 C., C., Cin. & Ind..91
3,000 Neb. 1st Mo. 1st.. 83⅛ | 100 do.....bc.90⅜
4,000 Ohio & M. 2d.... 90 | 100 do.....bc.90⅜
5,000 C., C. & I. C. 1st. 85⅛ | 100 do.....bc.90⅜
5,000 R. & St. Jo. 8s, | 100 Mil. & St. Paul Pf. 80⅜
Conv. Bds..... 103 | do.....bc.61⅜
100 Maryland Coal..... 34⅛ | 100 Mil. & St. Paul Pf. 80⅜
200 Cons. Coal of Md.: | do.....bc.80⅜
bet. call..... 37⅜ | 300 W. U. Tel...bet.c. 82⅜
200 do.....bc.37⅜ | 100 P., F. W. & C. 1st. 81
100 Mariposa Pf.bds. 31⅜ | do.....bc.82⅜
200 do..... 32 | do.....82⅜
100 do..... 32 | 100 Del., Lack. & W....109
1600 Pacific Mail...b.c. 45 | do.....bc.109⅛
700 N.Y.C. & Hud...b.c. 97⅞ | do.....109⅜
800 do..... 98⅛ | do.....109⅜
100 do..... 97⅜ | do.....109⅜
30,000 N. Y. C. & Hud. | 40 Chicago & Alton.... 118⅜
R. Cfts..... 98⅛ | do.....118⅜
20,000 do...bc.call. 98⅜ | 100 Ohio & Miss..... 53⅛
500 Erie..... 20⅜ | do.....53⅛
1000 Reading, bet. call.109⅛ | 200 Col., C. & Ind. Cen. 23⅜
150 Michigan Central.132 |

FRIDAY, April 14—P. M.

There was an advance of ¼ ₱ cent on the sales of Gold today, to wit; from 110¾ to 110¾ ₱ cent. on an export demand for about a million of dollars for the steamers of Saturday, of which $800,000 has been put up for the Bankers at the Treasury. The demand does not come unexpectedly, and although the Treasury is full of Gold—$107,000,000 in amount—the outstanding Gold Notes upon which this sum can be drawn upon, is only about $22,000,000, or $24,000,000, of which the New-York Banks hold less than $15,000,000. The effect of the export demand, if continued with any degree of activity, upon the Gold market, will therefore have to be judged somewhat by this supply of Gold Notes, and the prospect of larger sales by the Treasury between this time and the first of May, when $28,000,000 Gold Interest on the United States 5-20s will fall due. At present the Treasury sales are a million a week less than the receipts into the Treasury for Customs.

While Gold has advanced ¼ ₱ cent., and Bills on London are firm and in moderate supply, except against Gold shipments and the transmission of Bonds, the Public Funds have correspondingly advanced both here and in the London market. The 5-20s of 1867 sold today at 112¾ ₱ cent., and the 1862s at 113¾ ₱ cent., and the offering not large of either description. The rise in Gold and Exchange will facilitate the transmission of American Railway Bonds to England and the Continent, but of the actual extent of this operation we have no certain or reliable means of judging, although rumors are not wanting in regard to several new negotiations.

The Money market has not stiffened on the export demand for Gold. The rule among the Brokers as borrowers, and with the Bankers as lenders, is nearer 6 ₱ cent. than 7 ₱ cent. If either rate could be assured here through the Summer months, while Interest is down to 2½ ₱ cent. in London, the probability is that the Canadian Bank Agencies and other Bankers having joint or partnership accounts on the other side would be pretty free lenders of Gold or Exchange.

The speculation on the Stock Exchange is quite rampant today. The transactions in many of the Railway Stocks are enormous; notably in Lake Shore, of which, at the Exchange Boards and in the Long Room, the purchases and sales are reported to be 70,000 or 80,000 shares at from 103¾ to 105¼ ₱ cent. The sales of Union Pacific were also very large, and of Reading and New-York Central more than the usual daily sales. On the Miscellaneous list, Pacific Mail advanced to 45 on considerable sales, while Western Telegraph, on equally large transactions, fell off 1@1¼ ₱ cent. from the previous quotation, in the forenoon, recovering part of the decline at the Second or Afternoon Board. The Pacific Bonds advanced to 97½ for the Centrals, while the Union first Mortgages were 86 and the Land Grants 77¾ ₱ cent. In the old Western (Currency) Bonds the investment demand at the Exchange is large on a small offering from present holders at advancing prices.

There were sundry rumors about an extra dividend and a lease of the Lake Shore Road to the New-York Central, by way, we suppose, of accounting for the heavy demand for the Stock at advanced figures, but we know of no color of authority for such reports, and we apprehend the actual cause for the demand and advance could be found nearer the profitable business of the Road itself. It has become one of the great properties of the country, and the public outside its immediate friends, probably begin to appreciate it as such. The Capital is already distributed to 2,650 Stockholders. The same distribution is going on in the North-west Preferred Stock, and to some extent in the Common Stock.

To-morrow Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co. will pay out the Half-Yearly Dividend on the New-York Central, 4 ₱ cent. on the Capital of $90,000,000.

After the late Boards there was a weaker feeling in Gold, sales at 110¾ ₱ cent. The Public Funds kept very strong to the close of business, and so did the Pacific Central Bonds, and Union Pacific Land Grants and Incomes. In the Railways there was much excitement in Broad-street in front of the Exchange, after the Brokers left the Long Room at 5 P. M., in Lake Shore Stock, and the rumor of the forenoon of a lease to the New-York Central, on the basis of seven ₱ cent., and all taxes on $50,000,000 Stock, (which would imply a large scrip Dividend in advance, the present Capital being $35,000,000,) seemed to gain credence among some of the oldest Brokers of the Street. A few days will, no doubt, settle this report one way or the other.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—APRIL 14.

	Thursday.	Friday.
United States 10-40s	108¾	109
United States 5-20s of 1862	113	113¼
United States 5-20s of 1867	111¾	112
American Gold	110¾	110¾
Bills on London, 60 days	110	110¼
N. Y. C. and Hudson	97⅞	98
N. Y. C. and H. Debt Ctfs	93⅜	93¾
Reading Railroad	108¼	108¾
Chicago and Rock Island	111¼	111¾
North-west Common	89⅜	89⅝
North-west Preferred	97½	97¾
Pacific Mail	43¾	44
St. Paul Preferred	80¼	80¾
St. Paul Common	61¾	62
Lake Shore	103¾	104
Ohio and Mississippi	52¼	52¾
Toledo and Wabash	62⅜	63
Western Telegraph	58¾	59
Erie	20½	20¾
Union Pacific	31¼	31¾

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, April 14.

Gold receipts	$849,635 17
Gold payments	2,150,167 71
Gold balance	68,442,847 11
Currency receipts	2,945,311 42
Currency payments	909,040 23
Currency balance	8,417,665 10
Customs	608,000 00

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ cent. reg., '81.....116⅜ | 5-20 coup., '67.....112¾
6 ₱ cent. coup., '81.....116⅜ | 5-20 coup., '68.....112¾
5-20 coup., '62.....113⅛ | 10-40 reg.....108⅜
5-20 coup., '64.....113 | 10-40 coup.....108⅜
5-20 coup., '65.....113 | 6s currency.....120
5-20 coup., n. i., '65.....112 | 6s currency.....115½

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, old	66
Tenn. 6s, new bds	65¾
Va. 6s, old	72
Va. 6s, new bds	73
Va. 6s, new, old	58½
Georgia 6s	90
Ga. 7s, new bds	90
Ga. 7s, Gold bds	91
N. C. 6s, old	48½
N. C. Fund'g Act, '68	25⅜
N. C. new bds	25⅜
N. C. Special Tax	18¾
S. C. 6s, new, & July	90
S. C. 6s, 1870, & July	90
Missouri 6s	92
Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jo. 8s	91¾
Louisiana 6s, old	88
La. 6s, Levee bds	74¾
La. 8s, Levee bds	75
California 7s	109
Connecticut 6s	101¾
Rhode Island 6s	101
Alabama 5s	102
Alabama 8s	102
Ala. 8s, Railroad bds	92
Arkansas 6s, Funded	55
Ark. 7s, L.R. & F. S. Is.	52
Ark. 7s, Mem. & L. R.	50
Ohio 6s, '75	101
Ohio 6s, '81	103
Ohio 6s, '86	103
Ill. Canal bds	99
Ill. Coup. 6s, '77	100
Ill. Coup. 6s, '79	100
Ill. War Loan	100
Ind. 6s, War Loan	100
Ind. 5s	90
N. Y. Reg. 6's Loan	108¾
N. Y. Coup. 6's Loan	108¾
N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '67	102⅛
N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '72	107¾
N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '74	107¾
N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '75	108
N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '76	108
N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '77	108
N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '78	108
N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '79	108
N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '80	108
N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '81	108
N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '82	108
N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '83	108
N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '84	108
N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '85	108
N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '86	108
N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '87	108
N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '88	108
N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '89	108
N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '90	108
N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '91	108
N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '92	108
N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '93	108
N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '94	108
N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '95	108
N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '96	108

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Central 6s, '83	93¼
N. Y. Central 6s, '87	92
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est., 91	91
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subs'y	91
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	101
N. Y. Cen. 7s, cou., '76-101	
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76-'76/101	
Erie 1st Extended	96⅛
Erie 1st Indorsed	96⅛
Erie 7s, 2d ind., '79	92
Erie 7s, 4th ind., '80	88
Erie 7s, 1st ind., '83	82
B., N. Y. & E. 1st, '82	88
Hud. R. 7s, 2d s. F., '85-103	
Hud. R. 7s, 3d, '75	103
Harlem 7s	103
Harlem Con. M. 6s, F. P.	103⅜
Cle. & Q. 8 ₱ c. 1st	112
M. S. N. I. 1st, 7s	102⅛
Pac. R. 7s, guar. by Mo.	90
Cen. Pac. Bonds	97
Union Pac. 1st	85⅛
Union Pac. G. 7s	77⅜
Union Pac. Inc. 10s	75⅝
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c. 7s	103⅜
Alton & T. H. 1st	86
Alton & T. H. 2d Inc.	50
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	93⅛
Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds.	93⅜
Chi. & N. W. Ext'n S.	97⅛
Chi. & N. W. Int.	93⅜
Consol'd 7 ₱ c. conv.	90½
Pan. & St. Jo. Conv.	102⅝
Del., L. & West. 1st	93
Del., L. & West. 2d	84⅛
Tol. & Wab. 1st Ext.	93⅛
Tol. & W. 1st St. L. div.	93⅝
Tol. & St. L. 2d	82⅞
Tol. & Wab. Equip	82
Tol. & W. Cons. Con	85
Han. & Naples 1st	85
Great West. 1st, '85	89¾
Great West. 2d, '93	86¾
Quincy & Tol. 1st, '90	83
Ill. So. 1st	81
Galena & Chi. 2d	97¾
Chi., R. I. & Pac	100⅜
Morris & Essex 1st	103½
Morris & Essex 2d	95⅞
Cle. & Tol. S. F	101
N. J. Cen., new b'ds	101⅜
P., Ft. W. & Chi. 1st	101
P., Ft. W. & Chi. 2d	99
P., Ft. W. & Chi. 3d	93
P., Ft. W. & C., 8 ₱ c.	102
Cle. & Pitts. Con. S. F.	94⅛
Cle. & Pitts. 2d	99
Cle. & Pitts. 3d	97
Cle. & Pitts. 4th	84
Cle. & Alton Income	91
Ohio & Miss. 1st	95⅛
Ohio & Miss. Con'd	90¾
Dub. & Sioux City 1st	94
Peninsular R. R. Bds	92
St. L. & Iron Mtn. 1st	89¾
Mil. & St. Paul Sk. 1st	103⅝
Mil. & St. P. 1st 7-10.	90⅜
Mil. & St. Paul 1st	94
Mil. & St. Paul Sk. Div.	88⅛
Mil. & St. Paul, 2d	83⅜
Chi. & Mil. 1st	85
Col., Chi. & Ind. 1st	85⅜
Chi. & Ind. 2d	65
Tol., Peo. & W. 1st	86
Tol., Peo. & W. 2d	66
Tol., Peo. & W. 3d	60
N. Y. & N. H. 6s	97½
Bos., H. & Erie gnar.	92
Cedar Falls & M. 1st	82

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ TANNER & CO., BANKERS, NO. 11 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Financial Agents for the sale of the First Mortgage Bonds of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company.

The total issue of these Bonds is $1,500,000 on 112 miles of road completed and now in operation, which is at the rate of $13,500 per mile.

The gross earnings of this road are now exceeding in amount its operating expenses and the interest on its bonded debt.

These Bonds are therefore a first-class investment, and must soon advance in price, as but a limited amount now remain unsold.

We recommend the Securities with perfect satisfaction.

Price 97½ and accrued interest.

Circulars, maps, pamphlets, &c., furnished.

TANNER & CO.,
No. 11 Wall-st., New-York City.

☞ BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND MINNESOTA RAILWAY.—The completion of this Road has given to its First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Gold Bonds an established character equal to any mortgage issue dealt in at the Stock Exchange. We are prepared to buy and sell these bonds, at any time, at our banking-house, at market price—thus placing them on the same basis, for temporary or permanent investment, with Governments or any other security.

These bonds are a first and only mortgage of $20,000 per mile, based on a railroad that has cost $40,000, and which commands, without competition, all the traffic of Northern Iowa and Southern Minnesota—shortening the distance from St. Paul to Chicago 45 miles, and to St. Louis more than 90 miles.

The net earnings are already largely in excess of interest on the bonds, and no doubt exists that they will more than double within the ensuing year.

A contract has been secured with the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company obligating the latter to invest 50 per cent. of gross earnings derived from traffic with the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Road in the bonds of this Company. This arrangement makes a practical consolidation of the two roads, and establishes a large sinking fund for the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Bonds.

The convertibility privilege in these bonds enables them to be exchanged for stock, at par, at any time. This secures to the holder, at his option, a share in any excess of earnings over the interest obligation.

An exchange of Government securities for these bonds returns 9¼ per cent. interest, instead of 5 per cent., which is all that Governments pay at present price, besides leaving an immediate gain of about 20 per cent. in price for reinvestment.

The subscription price of the bonds is 90, and accrued interest in currency.

All marketable securities taken in exchange, free of commission and express charges.

HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st.

☞ THE ENERGY WITH WHICH THE BUILDING OF THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD

is being pushed forward, is an added guaranty of its early completion and wise management. At the present date, the grading is nearly finished for 266 miles from Lake Superior through Central Minnesota to the eastern border of Dakota; trains are running over 130 miles of completed track; the Mississippi River is bridged at Brainerd, and once more joined to the lakes by rail, and track-laying is rapidly progressing westward. By September next trains will run to the Red River, and the grading will probably be far advanced toward the Great Bend of the Missouri River in Central Dakota.

In the meantime work has been commenced the present season on the Pacific coast; a large force of men is already employed in the valley of the Columbia River, in Washington Territory, and hereafter the work of construction will be pushed both eastward and westward toward the centre with such rapidity as the best interests of the road may justify.

Including its purchase of the St. Paul and Pacific Road, the

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY has 413 miles of road new in operation, and before the close of the present season the length of finished track will be at least 560 miles. The new highway to the Pacific is being constructed at the lowest cost compatible with first-class work.

The bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company are secured by a first mortgage on all of the property of the road, including the enormous land grants of the Government. The principal is payable in gold, and the bonds are at all times receivable at ten per cent. premium for the lands of the Company. They bear seven and three-tenths per cent. interest, payable in gold semi-annually, and are offered to purchasers at par and accrued interest.

For sale by
JAY COOKE & CO.,
New-York, Philadelphia and Washington.

HOWES & MACY, BANKERS,

30 Wall Street, N. Y.

FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

The business of this house is the same as an Incorporated Bank.

Persons keeping accounts may deposit and draw as they please, the same as with the City Banks, and will be allowed interest on their daily balances at 4 per cent.

Collections made on any part of the United States or Canada.

Orders for the purchase or sale or the various issues of Government and other Stocks, Bonds, and Gold, promptly executed for the usual commission.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, April 14, 1871.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	11	Hides, bdls	8
Beef, bbls	3	Leather, sides	2,114
Broom-corn, bales	6	Spirits Turp., bbls	6
Cotton, bales	2,966	Tar, bbls	206
Cotton-seed Oil, bbls	22	Resin, bbls	100
Copper, bbls	20	Tobacco, hhds	27
Dried Fruit, pks	157	Pork, bbls	617
Eggs, bbls	1,169	Beef, pkgs	23
Flour, bbls	5,772	Cut-meats, pkgs	262
Wheat, bushels	11,000	Lard, pkgs	225
Corn, bushels	58,300	Stearine, pkgs	6
Oats, bushels	13,379	Butter, pkgs	1,490
Grass-seed, bushels	300	Cheese, pkgs	787
Beans, bushels	300	Tallow, pkgs	32
Corn-meal, bbls	200	Starch, pkgs	1,125
Corn-meal, bags	500	Tea, hlf. ch., (by rail)	1,972
Oat-meal, bbls	50	Tobacco, hhds	186
C. S. Meal, bbls	50	Tobacco, bales & cs	2,069
Hemp, bales	32	Whisky, bbls	814
Hops, bales	129	Wool, bales	101

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the ship *Harvest Queen*, for Liverpool—30,129 bushels Wheat, 2,104 bales Cotton, 500 bbls. Pork, 747 bbls. Tobacco, 4 Cases, 400 boxes Bacon, 39 tcs. Lard, 10 hhds. Tobacco, 4 Glass Cases, 213 bbls. Resin, 5 hhds. Tallow, 300 tcs. Beef, 219 boxes Clocks.

By the ship *Colonel Adams*, for Callao—48 pks. Wheelbarrows, 29 pks. Tobacco, 7,142 pieces Portable Railroad, 306 pks. Hops, 100 bbls. Flour, 200 cases Can Goods, 118,314 feet Pine, 5,099 feet Walnut, 2,500 cases Refined Petroleum, 25,000 lbs. Lard, 431 cases Chairs, 1 Railroad Bridge.

☞ASHES—Have been selling, in lots, at unchanged prices. We quote Pots at ₱ 100 lbs 7 75@8 25, and Pearls at $8 75@9 25, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Rio has been quoted about steady, on a moderate inquiry; sales have been reported here since our last, 5,000 bags by the *Sigel*, and at Baltimore, 2,338 bags by the *Kimberly*, on private terms. Java has been in some demand, with sales reported of 1,000 piculs by the bark *Rocket* at Boston on private terms. Other kinds have been inactive. We quote Java at 16c.@22c.; Maracaibo, 14c.@18c.; Laguayra, 14¼c.@16¾c.; Rio, 10c.@13¼c., in gold; Native Ceylon, 15¾c.@17c.; Jamaica, 13c.@15¼c.; Singapore, 17c.@18c.; Costa Rica, 12½c.@17½c.; Manila, 14c. Curacoa, 13c.@16c.; San Domingo, in bond, 9¼c.@10c., gold.

COTTON—The main call for early delivery has been for the medium grades, which have been quoted firm. Other qualities are attracted but little attention, and have been weak in price. Sales have been reported since our last of 3,569 bales, including 2,629 speculators, and 600 bales in transit. For forward delivery, the inquiry has been rather limited at previous quotations; sales, 4,550 bales, basis of Low Middling, inclusive, last evening, for April, 300 bales at 13 13-16c. 600 bales at 13¾c.; May, 500 bales at 13 11-16c.; June, 100 bales at 13¾c., 100 bales at 13¾c., 100 bales at 13¾c.; August, 100 bales at 13¾c.; and today, for April, 300 bales at 13¾c.; 500 bales at 13 13-16c.; 100 bales April and May, 200 bales April together; June, 100 bales at 13 11-16c., 200 bales at 13¾c., 100 bales each May, June and July at 13 11-16c., 100 bales each July, August and September at 13¾c. together; July, 100 bales at 13¾c., 100 bales each August, 300 bales at 13¾c.; September, 100 bales at 13¾c., 100 bales seller's option, all this year, at 13¾c.; 200 bales, free on board, any port, private terms. The average quotations of yesterday's forward deliveries, as officially reported upon the bulletin, were as follows: April, 13¾c.; May, 13¾c.; July, 13.84c. The receipts at this port today were 2,966 bales, including 1,928 from Norfolk, 83 from Washington, N. C., and 905 per railroad.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	10⅝	11	11⅛	11⅜
Good Ordinary	12⅜	12⅝	13⅛	13⅜
Low Middling	13⅝	14	14⅛	14⅜
Middling	14⅜	15	14⅝	14⅝
Good Middling	15⅜	16	16⅛	16⅛

The quotations are based on Cotton running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted:

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	18,816
Receipts last week	20,674
Receipts the preceding week	22,279
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1870	871,631
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1870	760,243
Receipts preceding year	858,420
Exports since our last	2,104
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1870	507,488
Exports for the year ending September, 1869	480,042
Estimated stock here	232,507

The Cotton Exchange makes the following statement of the receipts at the ports today, and for the whole week, with comparisons:

	Friday.	Total this week.	Total last week.	Total this week last yr.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Galveston	1,698	7,744	6,598	5,818
New-Orleans	3,376	24,679	28,306	16,338
Mobile, est	500	4,564	5,101	3,044
Savannah	880	7,966	9,224	6,880
Charleston	568	2,554	4,309	3,076
Wilmington	93	885	318	150
Norfolk	1,260	5,267	6,193	1,810
Baltimore	404	1,019	956	490
New-York	1,028	7,817	6,802	2,872
Boston	....	451	530	475
Various	....	....	....	....
	Prov. 36 C. Pt. 378	Prov. 2 C. Pt. 310	Prov. 277 C. Pt. 237	Prov. 1,133
Total	9,340	68,882	43,000	
This day last week	12,975	68,882	....	
This day last year	6,995	....	43,000	
Total since 1st September, 1870		....	3,435,547	
Same time last year		....	2,488,867	

	Liverpool, April 14, '71.	Week end'g April 15, '70.
	Bales.	Bales.
Sales of the week (4 days)	47,000	59,000
Of which exporters took	7,000	6,000
Of which speculators took	2,000	5,000
Total stock	813,000	477,000
Of which American	479,000	297,000
Total import of week	126,000	71,000
Actual export	102,000	49,000
Amount afloat	26,000	....
Of which American	510,000	343,000
DRY GOODS—The demand for most kinds of stock	320,000	218,000

has been rather less satisfactory than for our last, but seasonable goods have been moderate.

FIRE-CRACKERS—Have been firm, with sales of 3,000 boxes No. 1 Canton at $2 ₱ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been very quiet since our last, and prices have been tending downward in most instances. Good No. 2 and superfine Flour has been exceptionally firm, on a light offering and pretty fair inquiry. The dealings in shipping extras have been quite limited, and in trade and family brands, wholly in a jobbing way, within our range. Sales have been reported since our last of 8,250 bbls., all told, including poor to choice superfine State and Western at $5 15@5 55; inferior to very good Extra State at $5 60@5 80; very good to fancy, $5 80@7 25; poor to good shipping Extra Western, $5 50@5 80; poor to very good shipping Extra Ohio at $5 55@6 85 ₱ bbl.

We quote:

No. 2 Flour, ₱ bbl	$4 75@5 10
Superfine Flour	5 00@5 25
Superfine State and Western	5 15@5 55
Extra State	5 60@5 75
Extra City, shipping brands	5 60@7 25
Extra Genesee	5 60@7 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	5 60@6 85
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	5 60@6 85
Extra Western, shipping brands	5 60@6 85
Extra Western, trade and family brands	5 60@6 85
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	5 60@7 25
Southern Flour (same grades)	7 10@10 00

Rye Flour has been in fair and heavy, with sales reported since our last of 560 bbls., at $4 25@4 50 for poor to good, and $7 10@9 75 for fancy to choice ₱ bbl. Rye Flour has been in slack request at from $4 25@5 15 for country inferior to choice ₱ bbl, sought after at $5 50@6 25 for

Brandywine; $5 65@5 85 for Jersey; $4 35 for Caloric, and $4 25@4 40 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales 300 bbls. We quote:

Southern Flour, poor to good Extra	$6 00@7 10
Southern Flour, good to very fancy Extra	7 10@8 75
Rye Flour, inferior to very choice	4 25@6 15
Corn-meal, poor to choice	3 80@4 50
Corn-meal, Brandywine	4 25@4 40

FRUIT—The market has been very dull for all kinds; prices have not varied essentially. Of Layer Raisins, 850 boxes have been sold at $2 75 ₱ box.

GRAIN—The Wheat market has been dull, since our last, and the advantage as to price has been in favor of purchasers, though no important concessions were made by holders, particularly of prime stock, the offerings of which were on a restricted scale. The scant supply of freight room and the dullness in the main business were in the straight New No. 2 Spring at $1 60, afloat, and about $1 58, in store, for shipment. For straight New No. 1 Spring, $1 62 was the choice of No. 1 wanted to fill a freight engagement, were placed at the extreme rate of $1 62, in store. For prime to choice No. 1, afloat, the asking prices were $1 62@$1 63 ₱ bushel. Old and mixed Spring Wheat was quiet and dragging. Amber Winter (Winter Wheat) was in some request at $1 62@$1 66, chiefly at $1 66 for new Amber, delivered, and White Western at from $1 65 to $1 68, nearly at $1 68 for ordinary, delivered, for export. Sales have been reported since our last of 59,000 bush. White Western, at $1 63@$1 65; Red and Amber Western, at $1 62@$1 65, chiefly at $1 65; Red and Amber State at $1 62@$1 65, chiefly at $1 65; and White Southern nominally at $1 75@$2 ₱ bushel. Corn has been quite firmly dealt in, and has been quoted stronger, on a less urgent offering. The favorable weather has been mainly in new Mixed Western at 76c.@77c. for fair to prime, closing firmly at 76¼c. for very dry parcels, and 77c. for prime samples. Sales have been reported since our last of 91,000 bushels, part to arrive, at 74c.@77c. for inferior to prime new Mixed Western, closing at 76¼c.@77c. for afloat, for average to prime samples; 77c.@79c. for White do., ₱ bushel. Rye continues in slack request, and has declined 2c.@3c. for fair to prime, closing firmly at 76½c. for very dry parcels. Sales have been reported since our last of 2,000 bushels, part to arrive, at 74c.@77c. for prime samples. Barley has been in moderate request at about previous rates; sales, 177 bbls. and 100 bbls. St. Croix at 53c.; 75 hhds. Porto Rico at 56c.@61¼c.; and by auction, 100

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 15, 1871.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THE SERIOUS FAMILY. Leading characters by Messrs. John Brougham, Stoddart, Mariowe, Mrs. Clara Jennings, Mrs. Barry, Mrs. Sefton, and Miss Helen Tracy.
MATINEE at 1½ o'clock—THE LIAR.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
6th-av., corner 23d-st.
JONQUIL. Leading character by Mr. Lawrence Barrett.
MATINEE at 1½ o'clock—THE FOOL'S REVENGE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Bleecker-st.
RICHARD III. Leading characters by Messrs. James Bennett, Morton, Levick, Miss Caroline Carson, Miss Pomisi and Miss Hawthorne.
MATINEE at 1½ o'clock.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near Broadway.
MARRIED FOR MONEY, &c. Leading characters by Messrs. Charles Mathews, N. Davidge, Parkes, Burnett, Mrs. Gilbert and Miss Kate Newton.
MATINEE at 1½ o'clock.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Houston-st.
HORIZON. Leading characters by Messrs. G. L. Fox, Wheatleigh, Mortimer, Miss Agnes Ethel, Miss Ada Harland and Miss Prior.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

FOURTEENTH-STREET THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
NOBODY'S CHILD. Leading characters by Miss Laura Keene and Mr. Creswick.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.
Broadway, near Washington-place.
PLUTO, SKETCHES, &c. Characters by Mr. and Mrs. Wm. R. Lingard.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE. Afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities on exhibition.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., near Irving-place.
EXHIBITION OF EQUESTRIAN AND ATHLETIC FEATS.
MATINEE at 2½ o'clock.

STEINWAY HALL.
14th-st. near 4th-av.
GRAND CONCERT. Artists: Miss Cassie Rens, Miss Adelaide Phillips, Messrs. L. Leoni and Ronconi.

ASSOCIATION HALL.
23d-st., corner 4th-av.
MATINEE at 3 o'clock. POPULAR CONCERT. Artists: Miss Antoinette Sterling, and Messrs. Filippi, Levy and Mora.

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Two copies, one year.....5
Ten copies, one year.....25
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum.....2
Five copies, one year.....8
Ten copies, one year.....15
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.
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The above have been the fixed advertising rates of the NEW-YORK TIMES for the past eight years, and will not be changed, although our circulation has largely increased during that time.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 9 o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.
☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 23d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; also at No. 6 Astor-Place, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.
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Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.
We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

A harmless cannonade was kept up yesterday on the west and south of Paris. A Versailles telegram denies that Neuilly has been retaken by the insurgents, and a London dispatch says the Versailles troops have been repulsed everywhere about Paris. The Commune has forbidden the carrying of any but the red flag by the Nationals. The offer of certain Nationals to open the gates of Paris to the besiegers for a consideration, was refused by the Government. The Commune Foreign Minister declares conciliation impossible. M. THIERS is willing to guarantee the continuance of the Republic. A resolution was passed by the Assembly providing for a Municipal Council in Paris, to consist of four members from each arrondissement.... The election of the Duke of MONTPENSIER to the Cortes is declared legal. A "religious" riot has occurred at Odessa, in which the Israelites seem to have been the victims.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. HOWE, of Wisconsin, withdrew his harsh criticism of Mr. SUMNER, during the San Domingo debate, that gentleman's declaration of Thursday having shown Mr. HOWE they were undeserved. Mr. SUMNER made a sour acknowledgment of Mr. HOWE'S *amende honorable*. The debate on the Southern Outrages bill was resumed, and at 4 P. M. the Senate proceeded to vote on the Judiciary Committee's amendments. Having disposed of these, the bill was passed by 45 to 19. Messrs. HILL, ROBERTSON, SCHURZ, TIPTON and TRUMBULL voted with the Democrats in the negative.

In the House, the motion to grant the use of the hall to the Young Men's Christian Association for their Convention May 24, was received, but objection was again made. A resolution that Mr. GARRETT, of Tennessee, had committed a breach of privilege in inserting a scurrilous article against Senator AMES, of Mississippi, in a speech printed by consent in the *Globe*, was offered, and on apologizing and pleading ignorance of the rules, the obnoxious matter was ordered to be expunged from the *Globe*, and no punishment was visited on the offender. The Deficiency bill was further discussed without final action. An amendment requiring the national banks to pay for printing their own notes was adopted.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, the New-Hamburg disaster Investigating Committee reported. They declined to render an opinion on the subject, and simply referred the testimony they have taken to the two Houses for consideration and action. In Committee of the Whole the General Appropriation bill was discussed for some time. It was finally reported to the Senate, with no amendment of importance, and passed.

In the Assembly, immediately after the opening, Mr. FREAR introduced the expected privileged bill providing for a special election to fill the vacancy in the Sixteenth New-York District, caused by the resignation of Mr. IRVING. This caused a long and heated discussion, a sketch of which is given in our report of the proceedings. The bill, by a vote of 63 to 64, was lost. A motion to reconsider, moved by Mr. JACOBS, was laid on the table by a vote of 64 to 63. An evening session was held, but nothing was done.

GENERAL.

Several heavy encounters have taken place between the Spanish forces and the Cubans, and the former seemed to have suffered severely. The *Diario*, of Havana, admits the news to be "painful." The Cubans have become exceedingly active since relieved of the incumbrance of non-combatants, who have mainly surrendered, and ambuscades and surprises are frequent. The exasperated Spaniards shoot all the prisoners they take.

Gen. SHERMAN has gone to New-Orleans, whence he will start on a grand tour of inspection of the military on the Plains as far north as the Union Pacific Railroad. Gen. MARCY, Inspector-General of the Army, will join the party at New-Orleans.

The prospect throughout the State of Kansas for a bountiful crop of fruit and grain was never better. Immigration into this State promises to largely exceed that of any other previous year.

A Quebec dispatch says there are now building in that vicinity eleven sea-going vessels from 450 to 1,250 tons. Six steamers, four schooners, and nine barges are also under construction. The Montreal steamers will commence running immediately.

WILLIAM K. MCDONALD died at his residence in Newark, N. J., yesterday. He had been a member of the Legislature, Surrogate of Essex County, and, recently, State Controller, and was a leading member of the Essex County Bar.

The Vigilants are still notifying obnoxious persons to leave Virginia City, Nevada, instantly, and the orders are invariably obeyed.

The Republicans of the State Legislature, in a caucus yesterday morning, resolved to stand firm, and to oppose an adjournment until proper and necessary measures are passed.

The St. Crispin shoemakers of Baltimore have struck, because the members of the female branch of their organization were discharged from employment for being members of the organization.

The crew of the schooner *Marion Kenny* were recently murdered by the natives of Cherry Island. This is the second time this vessel has lost her crew by the violence of Fiji Islanders.

A letter from Fayal, received in Boston, announces the death of CHARLES W. DABNEY, late United States Consul at that place.

Several vessels of the fishing fleet from Gloucester, Mass., are missing, and much anxiety is felt there. Forty-five lives and six vessels have been lost on George's Banks since Jan. 1, 1871.

Affairs in the Legislature.

The muddle at Albany is well worth the attention even of readers who are too much disgusted with the general character of the Legislature to take much interest in its proceedings. The way in which the present crisis was brought about is known to everybody. A member of the Assembly known as "JIM IRVING"—a man very much like TWEED himself in general character, and, consequently, a great favorite with the "Boss"—took it into his head to make a violent personal assault on a respectable Democratic colleague. The affair was to have been hushed up, but the despised country Democrats plucked up a little spirit, and gave TWEED to understand that if he attempted to protect IRVING, five or six of them would resign, and so bring all his forays upon the public purse to a sudden end. This scared TWEED, and as the least of two evils he made IRVING resign. What was the consequence? The Democrats had only sixty-four votes left to them, and sixty-five are necessary to pass a bill. Therefore, unless a Republican could be bought, TWEED'S devices for filling his own pockets out of those of the people must come to a sudden end. Now, among other good results which have already been accomplished by our incessant exposures of TWEED'S rascality, we have a right to mention this one—namely, that Republicans are a good deal more shy of selling themselves than they used to be. On this particular occasion they acted in a way which entitles them to applause. They agreed, in a body, to vote against all TWEED'S pet bills, including the bill to hand over the revenues of this City to four notorious tricksters—and then left the "Boss" to exchange oaths with TOM FIELDS, over a bowl of the famous Sunday punch, brewed specially for the occasion.

This man FIELDS is one of the principal Commissioners of the Central Park—a vulgar, illiterate man, who recently wanted to install the blessed St. Patrick as patron saint of New-York, and whose fingers are in every mess of dirt which the Tweedites mix up. On Thursday, this enlightened representative of an intelligent constituency, made what he doubtless calls a "speech," on the course pursued by Republicans. They had refused to be bribed—that was an unpardonable offense in FIELDS' eyes. They resolved to defend the interests of the public—that was another. Well, as there was dirty work to be done, who so competent as TOM FIELDS to do it? He jumped into the ditch with his usual alacrity. If his remarks had been reported verbatim, they would have looked like one of those exercises in syntax in which all the rules of grammar are broken, in order that the pupil of fourteen may have an opportunity of correcting them. But the reporters touched up the beautiful speech, and so it only reads like a fair sample of FIELDS' fustian. The gist of the wretched stuff was this—Republicans had no right to combine against the movements of Dictator TWEED. They had pledged themselves to vote for TWEED'S bills if IRVING were expelled. In saying this Mr. FIELDS imitated *Young Wilding*, in a play of FOOTE'S, called *The Liar*. But that is a trifle. Republicans were somehow to be "cornered," and so an election law was introduced ordering an immediate re-election in IRVING'S district. This law was defeated yesterday, the Republicans standing firm—all honor to them—and now TWEED finds that the money-bags upon which he had put his hand are suddenly placed under lock and key.

"What are they going to do about it?" For the first time in some years, TWEED'S only principle of government—bribery—has broken down. It is said that $75,000 was offered to a Republican yesterday to vote for the Election law, and refused. Really it looks very much as if the Millennium were not far off. ZADKIEL and Dr. CUMMING must be right after all. Money no longer buys souls. TWEED'S agents are completely disconcerted. The Tax Levy bill was urgently needed to provide funds for the next Presidential election. It cannot be passed in the present state of affairs. Any Republican who sold himself now would find himself gibbeted before the whole country as a venal knave, and his name would everywhere become a by-word. But the Republicans have acted so nobly in this crisis that there is no reason to fear treachery. We venture to say that the Republican delegation will find themselves the most popular men in the State for having so faithfully discharged their duty to the public. The Tweedites threaten to turn out every Republican who holds office under them. By all means. Let them all go—SANDS and all; no one will weep over their fate. Never had true Republicans in the Legislature so good a fight to make, and we hope they will stick to it to the end, and teach TWEED and his companions in rascality that their rule is nearly over. Every dog has his day, and TWEED has had a long one. We shall be able to get a Republican majority in the next Legislature. Fate has given us the control in the present one, and we cannot believe that any Republican will deliberately cover himself with infamy by betraying us into the hands of the enemy. We rather hope that the next time one of them is approached with offers of money, he will denounce the agent who plays the trick, and let the law take its course upon him.

The Reds in Paris.

The Reign of the Reds is perpetuated in Paris, mainly for two reasons. These are, the inaction of the party of order within the city, and the weakness of the Versailles Government outside of it. The revolution changes its leaders, but the revolution itself is thus far indestructible. A fortnight ago, "General" BERGERET directed the military movements of the insurgents. Today he is in prison. M. ASSY, too, the demagogue from Creuzot and the first name on the Committee, who had read but one book—QUINET'S *Revolutions of Italy*—and who drew from that source his enthusiasm for sovereign municipalities, appears to have been under arrest, and has been liberated, though apparently disgraced. But other "Generals" and political leaders are found with wonderful facility, and the Commune exhibits the vitality of the reptile that contrives to exist with a somewhat battered head and a greatly-abbreviated tail. The explanation consists in the fact that the insurgents are prepared to risk everything on the struggle, while neither of the two parties whom they have to fear have formed any similar resolution. The hard-handed, illiterate artisans who control, from the Hotel de Ville, the destinies of Paris, have simply made up their minds to die, if need be, in defense of the cause they have taken up. What they want they don't very clearly understand, and can, of course, but imperfectly define; but meanwhile there is the tangible symbol of the red flag, and the word of wondrous import—the Commune—and these can remain the badge of conquest or death, till they find time to deliberate on a more detailed programme.

The men who head the revolt differ only in respect of superior force of character from those who form the rank and file. To a mass of men permeated with ideas like these, the Government opposes troops who are, to a great extent, only half-hearted in the fight, and who would gladly embrace any opportunity to escape the necessity of gaining over their fellow-citizens a triumph which they failed to extort from the foreign enemy. M. THIERS knows the disposition of his followers, and is fearful of pushing the conflict, as yet, to the extremity, where the very existence of his Administration would be staked upon the issue. The insurgents have one hundred thousand men—on paper—besides fighting under the protection of forts and intrenchments. The President will not attempt to carry Paris till he has a hundred thousand men—in the field—and can reckon that nothing short of wholesale treachery can prevent his triumph. The resolve may be prudent, but it gives the party of infinite daring an advantage which they are daily turning to profit. The party of order, or of "reaction," as the Communists have it, inside of Paris, simply wait upon events, and are, to this extent, allies of the revolution.

The long-deferred attack upon Paris cannot be much longer delayed. It is impossible to contemplate without horror the scenes that will be enacted in the streets, when the Versailles troops force a passage through the battered portals of Maillot, and with the aroused fury of hand-to-hand conflict, fight their way step by step to the very centre of the rebellion. Quarter after quarter must be carried in detail, and the war within the city may take days to decide. The insurgents will fight with all the energy of desperation; the loyal troops may at any moment, from compassion or caprice, waver and reverse their arms, and then the full tide of counter-revolution will sweep over every great city in France. The Government can readily recover from a reverse, like that reported yesterday, outside of the city. They could not survive a combination of their troops with the insurgents inside Paris, and their existence can hardly be said to be secure till the last gun is captured which points toward the Bourse and the Place de l'Opera from the hill of Montmartre.

The Fair-Crittenden Case.

The trial of Mrs. LAURA D. FAIR, who shot and killed Col. A. P. CRITTENDEN, is still under progress in San Francisco. From the newspaper reports that have reached us, it is clear that the defense intend to rely upon the old plea of temporary insanity. Without dwelling upon the exceedingly disgusting and voluminous "evidence" published by some of our contemporaries, and which is intended to sustain that plea, we would call attention to its flimsy character, and to the growing danger that the acceptance of such a line of defense will defeat the ends of justice.

Mrs. FAIR'S counsel would have us believe that, at periodic intervals, she is insane. At these times, as they brought a physician to testify, she is "very wild." She is likewise "very vehement in ordinary conversation." At times "her face was flushed, and her head was always hotter than it ought to be;" moreover, "she would become very angry when there was no cause whatever for it"—a symptom frequently to be observed in people who are not suspected of insanity. Most people, when in a bad temper, exhibit very similar phenomena. They are not, however, credited with being out of their minds, unless under such circumstances they happen to commit a murder. "Mrs. FAIR," says her accommodating doctor, "has several delusions, some permanent, some periodic." The permanent ones, it will no doubt appear, are harmless affairs, such as by no means to call for restraint or interference; while the periodic ones are singularly infrequent, only becoming manifest, in truth, when it is desirable to put somebody out of the way. The paroxysm is succeeded by a peculiar loss of memory; witness, for example, Mrs. FAIR'S account of what happened on the occasion of the homicide. She and CRITTENDEN had been together previously on the day of the shooting, and here is her subsequent account of the matter:

"I told him I was not going to the boat that night; that was a story, but I wished to see how he would meet his family without my being seen by him; when I went on the boat I think I went into the cabin first, and then went into the back part of the boat, where Mr. LEWIS placed me where I could see all the passengers as they came on board, two by two, as they had to do; on arriving at Oakland I saw him go on the wharf and go toward Oakland; I was surprised at this, and thought he was going to meet his family at some other place; I jumped from the boat and followed him; I remember some gentleman taking hold of me; I found myself far out on the Oakland wharf; I did not know how I got there, but remembered that I had to go to San Francisco, and went back to the boat; the first thing I remember on the boat was hearing Mrs. CRITTENDEN'S voice; it was a peculiar, disagreeable voice; I saw him and her together, and put out my hand; it touched something cold and wet; perhaps it was the glass in the window, and then I saw I had no gloves on; after this I remember nothing further distinctly; all was confusion; I saw a sea of heads, but no bodies—one head above the rest, gesticulating like a preacher; I don't know when I returned to consciousness after this; I remember running my hand over the cold iron of the cell in the prison, but I don't remember when that was, neither the day nor the hour."

During the time of which Mrs. FAIR "remembers nothing further distinctly," she had approached her victim with a pistol carefully loaded, and previously concealed, and had deliberately shot him to the heart. It would seem from the testimony that in previous episodes of dementia, Mrs. FAIR had married one SNYDER—her intimacy with CRITTENDEN going on all the same—and then, had employed persons to watch the worthy SNYDER, so that she could catch him tripping and get a divorce. About a week after her marriage with SNYDER, it likewise appears that she promised, in fact "swore" to CRITTENDEN that she would not let her husband "come near her room again." These, among a number of equally remarkable circumstances, are to be regarded, we presume, as confirmatory of Mrs. FAIR'S mental infirmity. Other things happened in the very Court-room which, whether considering that the prisoner was on trial for her life, or the extraordinary social phase that it reveals, are equally strange. It seems that ladies attend the trial who are deeply "in sympathy" with Mrs. FAIR. Whether this is because she killed CRITTENDEN, or because she occasionally roams about wild with a Derringer in her hands, or simply because she is a woman in difficulties, is not clear. Anyhow, when asked in her examination if she had any idea of injuring CRITTENDEN on the night of, and previous to the murder, she made a somewhat rhetorical answer ending with these words: "I loved him; he loved me; and had he been alive the other day when Mr. CAMPBELL insulted me he would have made him, on his bended knees, apologize." This sentence delivered, says the report, in "an emphatic manner," was received by the sympathizing audience with "boisterous applause." The Court told the Sheriff to arrest all who had applauded. That officer declared he could not find any. The Court ordered that all present should be brought before him successively and sworn. Thus a lady was soon pounced upon who confessed to having cried "Good! good!" and to have slapped the table with her hands. Here we may judiciously quote a few lines from the report:

The COURT—What's your name?
The CULPRIT—EMILY PITTS STEVENS.
The COURT—EMILY, you are fined twenty-five dollars.
Mrs. FAIR—I'll pay that fine.
CULPRIT—Thank you.
Another lady now arose and stated that she had also applauded, and that she was also unaware that it was out of order to applaud in Court.
The COURT—What's your name.
Second CULPRIT—GOULD, your Honor.
The COURT—You are fined twenty-five dollars.
Mrs. FAIR also assumed this fine, and said to his Honor that it was all her fault; that the audience did not understand the rules of Court. The Judge intimated that at least two of them would understand them hereafter, and the examination was proceeded with.

This eccentric proceeding may subsequently be made use of by counsel in summing up as additional proof of Mrs. FAIR'S insanity. To the ordinary mind, however, it looks more like brazen effrontery. The idea of a prisoner at the bar, charged with murder, and, who has certainly just taken away a life, calling out with imperturbable assurance that she will pay the fines of spectators who infringe rules of Court, is something novel even in a California or New-York Court of justice. It may be that Mrs. FAIR is truly an irresponsible being. It may be that close psychological tests may combine with technical devices to save her from the penalty of the law. We cannot but think, however, that her case furnishes a new exemplification of the dangerous laxity that is creeping into our Courts concerning the application of the rules of evidence to female murderers. Mrs. FAIR, to all appearance, feels perfectly safe. Her counsel have, perhaps, encouraged that feeling, and they have precedents in abundance to warrant them in so doing. To hang a woman, a woman whose mental state is at least doubtful, a woman who, like *Othello*, loved not wisely but too well, and who therefore merely settled dubious questions of prerogative by the conclusive argument of a Derringer—such a deed in these times of persuasive mania and promiscuous affection is not to be thought of. We venture, notwithstanding, with deference, to suggest that, if the sanguine expectations of the lawyers are to be verified, and Mrs. FAIR escapes the gallows—and it looks very much as if she would—it is at least due to the protection of society that she should be kept hereafter in security, either in the State Prison or the Lunatic Asylum.

Whitewashing the Kuklux.

The *World* of Thursday defended the Kuklux for outrages committed in South Carolina. The case selected by the *World* is one reported by a correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*. The facts are substantially as follows: Early in January last, a man named STEVENS, a drayman, was murdered near Unionville by a party of twenty negro militia. For this murder, a number of colored men were arrested and confined in the jail at Unionville. The negroes threatened a rescue, but made no further attempt to effect it than by gathering with arms in their hands at the house of one SILAS HAWKINS. A body of white citizens, attempting to disperse them, were fired upon and two of the number severely wounded. The fire was returned, and two negroes were killed. On the next night, a party of fifty armed members of the Kuklux came into the town and demanded the keys of the jail. The Sheriff, on refusing to give them up, was overpowered, the jail door forced, and five of the men, confined for the murder of STEVENS, taken out. The next day, two miles from the town, two of the prisoners were found dead, and the others dangerously wounded. The wounded men were brought back to jail about the middle of February, and the Sheriff was served with a writ of *habeas corpus*, commanding him to bring the wounded prisoners to Columbia forthwith. The writ was served on Saturday. The Sheriff said that they were not able to be moved until the next morning, and the train having been missed, it was found necessary to detain them until Monday. On Sunday night a band of three hundred armed Kuklux came into the town, and took from the jail by force the three wounded prisoners and five others accused of the murder of STEVENS, as well as two negroes confined for some other crime. The next morning the dead bodies of eight of the prisoners were found a short distance from the town, two hanged and six shot dead. The remaining two have not been heard of since. Subsequent to this occurrence, two negroes who escaped the Kuklux were tried for the murder of STEVENS by a jury of six white and six colored men, and convicted and sentenced to be hanged.

The *World* bases upon these facts a highly disingenuous argument. The correspondent says that STEVENS was murdered by twenty negro militia; this is accepted as an unquestionable fact. But when he calls the disguised band who took the negroes from the jail Kuklux, the *World* says "he is evidently not writing from his knowledge, but prejudice. How could he know that the disguised avengers were members of a pre-existing organization?" The writer knew it by the same means that he knew that twenty negro militia murdered STEVENS. The one fact was quite as patent as the other, and the prejudice consists in refusing to see the perfectly parallel character of the evidence. The *World* justifies this murdering of ten men and the abduction of two by an armed and disguised band, as follows: "There would have been negroes on the jury that tried them, and negro jurors would have as little scruple in acquitting as negro militia men had in attempting a violent rescue." The writer willfully ignores the answer to this, to be found in the verdict of the jury, composed equally of white and colored men, which tried two of the murderers of STEVENS and convicted them. When and where did a white jury convict any member of the Kuklux for the murder of a negro, or for an outrage committed on a white man for political reasons?

In the neighboring State of North Carolina another STEVENS was murdered. JOHN W. STEVENS, a Senator of the State of North Carolina, was in broad day, in the Court-house, where a Democratic political convention was being held, murdered in the jury-room. No arrests were made for this murder by the civil authorities, nor was any person ever tried or convicted, though suspicion pointed at a number of persons. STEVENS, the Senator, was murdered for political reasons. STEVENS, the drayman, was murdered by negroes, and, as the correspondent of the *Commercial* says, for a barrel of whisky. When the white ruffians who murdered Senator STEVENS were arrested by Col. KIRK, the *World* exclaimed against the enormity of the outrage. When the black men who are suspected of having murdered STEVENS, the drayman, are hanged and shot by the Kuklux, the *World* says they have got "what they richly deserved," although justice "came across lots in consequence of a blocking up of the regular road." The road for justice was open; there was not the slightest excuse for "coming across lots." The outrages described had not even the poor excuse that mob law was the only law by which justice could be obtained.

Theatres and Critics.

Mr. SWINBURNE once professed to be unable to understand what attraction a critic could find in a profession, which, with WORDSWORTH, he seems to consider inglorious, except for the "noble pleasure of praising." Pretty much the same view appears to be taken of the function of criticism by most American theatrical managers. The action now pending in the Supreme Court to enforce the right of entrance to one of our City theatres, in compliance with the general rules as to orderly behavior and payment of the price of admission, is not without precedent. A similar action was brought not long since in St. Louis, by an editor who was excluded from a performance which he had censured. About the law of the matter, it seems as if there could scarcely be any dispute. A theatre apparently stands on the same footing as an inn or a railway, or any other enterprise licensed for the accommodation of the public as well as the benefit of its conductors. As to the impolicy of their resenting unfavorable expression of opinion, there can be no doubt whatever. Seldom has anything been gained by a public performer of any sort—actor, artist or author—by taking issue with his critics. If a criticism is honestly adverse, it is best answered by an improvement which will show it to be mistaken; if malignant and unfair, it usually furnishes its own antidote, and is, in any event, rendered harmless by a dignified indifference.

It is to be feared, however, that criticism commends itself to most people who are its objects only in so far as it is confined to a more or less judicious praise. Applause is still permitted, even encouraged, often inspired, in our theatres; but the privilege of expressing disapproval has long since been denied. The person who attempted to hiss a poor actor or singer, or a bad play, would be promptly ejected by the Police as a disorderly character. Perhaps this makes it all the pleasanter for actors and audience. It is certainly a very rather to the spectator to know that he has only to sit still and be entertained, at intervals making a noise indicative of pleasure, and that he is relieved from the vexatious duty of passing any opinions. These, if necessary, he will find ready-made to his hand in the play-bill, all of the most delightfully eulogistic description. This is, no doubt, much the more agreeable way. Whether it tends to increase the artistic appreciation of our play-goers, or the artistic ability of our actors, may be left an open question.

MINOR TOPICS

From Cuba the news is again of war. Relieved of the incumbrance of old men, women and children, who have hitherto impeded their movements, the insurgents have risen as if at a preconcerted signal, and with better organization and well-matured plans, are evidently about to give the Spanish troops very serious trouble. From Santiago and Sancti Spiritus comes the intelligence of insurgent successes, even on the admission of the Government organ, the *Diario*. At other points, the insurgents have suffered reverses, or only obtained partial successes; but now that the flag of free Cuba has been raised again under circumstances fitted to encourage the insurrection, we may expect to see a struggle at least bloodier than its predecessor, if, perchance, equally indecisive.

There is a toadying of rank and power known as tuft-hunting, and there is a toadying of the million for which no distinctive term has been invented, but which is equally contemptible. The consecutive manifestation of these two propensities in the same family is a phenomenon worthy of note. Sir CHAS. DILKE, who put us into a section of his *Greater Britain*, and disposed of our past, present, and future to his own entire satisfaction in half a dozen chapters, is one of the noisiest members of the advanced Liberal Party in England. He is so very much advanced that he finds himself sometimes in a minority of one, as he did the other day in trying to introduce what was practically a no-confidence vote in the Gladstone Cabinet. The Baronet—whose father was knighted for his excessive subserviency to the Prince Consort—was also one of the three patriots who voted against the dowry of the Princess LOUISE. The DILKE family appear to be the true political representatives of the Vicar of Bray, of accommodating memory—prepared to worship royalty or democracy, just as either star happens to be in the ascendant. The younger DILKE appears to be a little more despicable than the elder—but then we must take men as we find them.

The Chamber of Commerce reports the failure of all experiments for introducing steam as a motive power on the canals. Inventors are not, it is hoped, disheartened or discouraged by these failures of first attempts. The Legislature offers a reward of $50,000 for a solution of the problem. The obstacles to be overcome are great, but not greater than those which have been surmounted in other departments by the inventive genius of the country. Wash of the banks must be prevented, the engines must be compact, so as not to abridge the carrying capacity of the boats, and an increase of speed must be attained sufficient to compete approximately with that of railroads. If the trip between Buffalo and Albany can be shortened three or even two days a considerable advance will have been made.

Without attempting to prejudge the investigation into the disposal of the sixty thousand Erie shares, at present pending before the Master in Equity, it must be evident to everybody that the persistent attempt to evade all inquiry on the part of the Erie officials is eminently characteristic of a concern that is founded upon fraud, and can only exist by its continuance. As the impartial and searching inquiry directed by the Federal Court goes on, materials are being unearthed that will form an instructive sequel to the famous "Chapter of Erie." It will be found that all the general denunciations of this infamous Corporation have been more than warranted by the facts, and the responsibility of the men at the Bar, on the Bench, and in the Legislature, that have helped to maintain the rule of FISK, GOULD and their associates, will be correspondingly increased.

The bill for repressing outrages in the several States passed the Senate yesterday by a vote of 45 to 19. The vote was a party one, with the exceptions of Messrs. HILL, ROBERTSON, SCHURZ, TIPTON, and TRUMBULL, who voted with the Democrats. In addition to the amendments already published, as reported by the Judiciary Committee, on motion of Mr. MORTON an additional one striking out the clause repealing the test oath for jurors was adopted. The bill will now be returned to the House for concurrence in the amendments.

Mr. BERGH has been pursuing his work of relieving distressed car and stage horses lately, with an energy and thoroughness worthy of special public approbation. The fact that thirty-three lame horses have been turned out of thirty stages during the present week, speaks very eloquently for the necessity that existed for the intervention of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. That wealthy railroad companies should put upon the track such disabled animals as Mr. BERGH has lately turned off the Fourth-avenue, Broadway and Twenty-third-street, and Madison-avenue lines, is a fact by no means creditable to the directors and managers of these concerns.

The *Evening Mail* is a journal which has the best of all rights to castigate "the hyenas of journalism"—the right that emanates from its own freedom from scurrility and false statement. Its comments on the issue of the Goldschmidt libel case, adverted to in these columns yesterday, are vigorous and to the point. Reform in the matter of publishing scandalous personal paragraphs cannot, as the *Mail* points out, be looked for from the journals which subsist upon the dissemination of slander. "It must begin with Journals with some reputation to lose, and by their refusal to copy or allude to rumors aspersing the private character or domestic relations of individuals."

CANADA.

Emigration Toward Manitoba—Government and the Canadian Pacific Railroad—The European Exodus—New Schemes—Enlargement of the Canals.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TORONTO, Friday, March 31, 1871.

There is some expectation that the tide of emigration will shortly set in toward Manitoba. The disturbed state of this Province and the want of direct communication with it, have prevented any considerable influx of intending settlers; but the great difficulty may be said to be obviated now, and we shall this season hear of parties going through to Winnipeg without experiencing the slightest inconvenience. The Government of the Dominion are opening the route by way of Fort William, the River St. Francis and Lake of the Woods, so as to keep the travel wholly within British territory, if possible. The portages are being rendered passable, and steamers will be placed on the lakes with the view of keeping up a regular connection; but even with the inducement of low rates of fare, it will not be easy to draw a large number of emigrants over such a route. The temptation to settle in the new Province of Manitoba is very great to those who are desirous of profiting by the offers made. *Free grants* of land are offered to all who will go thither, but it is quite likely that they will choose their own way of getting there, and, instead of taking the longer and more tedious route alluded to, the great majority will go to the south shore of Lake Superior, and, starting from Duluth will go by rail to Pembina, the distance thence to Fort Garry being very little. This being the case, it will be easily understood why three steamers are to ply regularly this season between Collingwood and the head of Lake Superior. It is not improbable that many will change to the south shore steamers at Sault Ste. Marie. At any rate, it is plainly to be seen that the great bulk of the travel in the direction of Manitoba will go by way of Duluth, now that a railroad is being built from that point to connect with Red River.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Our Government have propounded a scheme for the construction of the proposed Canadian Pacific Railroad, which will alone be the means of speedily settling large portions of the North-west Territory, and this is to be done without drawing from the public funds to any extent. By arrangement with British Columbia, that Province has agreed, when it comes into the Union, to grant twenty miles of land on each side of the line, comprising in all twenty-four thousand square miles, and the Dominion Government is to pay in return for the same one hundred thousand dollars annually for ten years, the time to which the construction of the road is limited. The Ontario Government, it is expected, will give nine million acres of land to the seven hundred miles of road which will run through it. The total cost of the road is estimated at one hundred millions of dollars, but that is merely guess work, as no actual surveys have yet been made. It is proposed to strike the Toronto and Nipissing Railroad at Lake Nipissing, thus giving facilities for travel and traffic to both the East and the West. Until the proposed railroad is built, the best and most direct route to the North-west will be by way of the United States.

THE EUROPEAN EXODUS.

In speaking of emigration, the subject of the annual European exodus naturally comes up. The Provincial Government claim a great deal of credit for their exertions in 1869 and 1870, and now point to the result in an alleged addition of fifty thousand souls to our population. The estimate is somewhat exaggerated, yet it must be admitted that the proportion of those who remained in the country during the past two years has been much greater than formerly. Hence it is evident that some good has been done by the adoption of a policy for which the Provincial rather than the General Government is responsible. Really, however, that policy is not calculated to effect a permanent good, because it is not of such a character as to insure continued success. Two conventions have been held under the auspices of the Dominion Government, at which representatives of all the Provinces were present, and the last was attended by all the emigration agents as well. The object was to hit upon some improved system of conducting the emigration agencies, and assisting in drawing larger numbers from Europe. There was a vast amount of discussion, but it does not appear that either Convention produced any practical result, further than that the principal burden was transferred to the Provincial Governments, each now paying its share of the expenditures incurred by the season's immigration. In addition to this the Province of Ontario has employed special agents to operate in various parts of Great Britain and Germany, but it is not seen that their efforts have been as successful as was anticipated. The want of a satisfactory system of emigration has been strongly felt, and is likely to continue to be felt for some time yet. The setting apart of $20,000 as a grant to try the experiment of clearing a portion on each lot of land, and building a house thereon, as an inducement to indigent settlers, is certainly a step in the right direction; but more than that is required to insure the successful carrying out of an emigration policy. The Provincial Government seem to be willing to do what they can, but unfortunately not a member among them understands the working of a good, sound, practical emigration system. There is too much circumlocution connected with the department, both in the local and General Governments, and the utmost difficulty is experienced in the attempt to secure a healthy and prosperous emigration to our shores. The consequence is that the Western States profit by our stupidity and folly, since it is obvious that were a leaf taken from the book of the United States Government all would go well. The offer of a paltry hundred acres of land to each settler away in the wildest regions of the country, is all well-and while in the United States the quantity offered is more than double. The system of land grants in Canada is limited enough in all conscience, but perhaps the Government may awaken to the true policy ere long.

ENLARGEMENT OF THE CANALS.

The Canal Commissioners have at length reported to the House of Commons, recommending the speedy enlargement of the Welland and St. Lawrence Canals, and the construction of a new one at Sault Ste. Marie. The total cost of these works they put down at eleven millions and a half. The Government have intimated that they do not intend to ask an appropriation for the Sault Ste. Marie Canal this year, but it is probable that the enlargement of the others will be undertaken without delay. The Commissioners recommend other works, but do not urge them so strongly as these referred to. Their action has been prompt, and they evidently understood the nature of the task they had in hand. The carrying out of the proposed enlargements would not give us the facilities required without Lake St. Peter were deepened, and other improvements effected in the St. Lawrence River, and these improvements the Commissioners are not understood to press at the present time. It will require an expenditure of $800,000 to render the St. Lawrence navigable for sea-going vessels of large size; at present all vessels crossing the Atlantic have to lighten their cargoes at Quebec in order to reach Montreal. It will be seen that the mere enlargement of the canals would be of doubtful utility, for unless sea-going vessels with full cargoes can ascend and descend

WASHINGTON.

Passage of the Bill to Suppress Southern Outrages.

Six Republican Senators Vote With the Democrats Against It—Probable Action of the House—Outline of the Debate—Mr. Blair Compelled to Set Himself Against Negro Suffrage—Mr. Garrett's Unspoken Speech—Women Applying to be Registered, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—The Senate finished its work on the Southern Outrage bill, today, and it now goes to the House again for action in that body on the Senate amendments. All the amendments proposed by the Judiciary Committee were adopted, and some other important amendments were also agreed to. A motion to strike out the section authorizing a suspension of the writ of habeas corpus was lost by 42 to 21. Of the Republican Senators, seven voted to strike out. The Committee's amendment limiting the effect of this section to the time intervening before the end of the next regular session of Congress, was agreed to by 44 to 17. Several attempts to modify it in various particulars failed. While the bill was in the Committee of the Whole, Mr. OSBORN moved to strike out the clause repealing the test oath for jurors, and his motion failed by 33 to 29. Subsequently, when the bill had been reported to the Senate, Mr. MORTON renewed the motion, and several Senators having changed their votes, the clause was stricken out by 34 to 25. In consequence, Mr. ROBERTSON refused to vote for the passage of the bill. A new section, moved by Mr. SHERMAN, was added, prescribing a mode by which those whose property may be destroyed can recover its value from the county in which it is situated. The vote on this amendment was 39 to 25. On the final passage of the bill the vote stood 45 to 19, only six Senators being absent. The Republicans who voted against the bill were HILL, ROBERTSON, SCHURZ, TIPTON and TRUMBULL. A large number of amendments were offered from various quarters and rejected. Nearly three hours were occupied in voting. There is considerable doubt expressed regarding the probable action of the House, and fears are entertained that the amendments of the Senate may find more opposition there than has been heretofore counted on. The only result of this will be to delay the adjournment a little longer, for an agreement is sure to be made between the two Houses, which will leave the bill substantially as it now stands.

THE DEBATE.

Mr. SCHURZ took the floor soon after the meeting of the Senate at 10 o'clock this morning, and made a speech against the bill. His great panacea for the disturbances in the Southern States is the removal of political disabilities. The passage of such a bill, with the enforcement of existing laws, he thinks, is all the Government can do that will avail anything. He advised the Democrats to accept the constitutional results of the war in good faith, and warned them that all their efforts would not reverse these results, but would only cause continued political agitation. Mr. CASSERLY was the next speaker, and for the first time, he said, he realized that his time for speech-making was too short. He had before him only about two hours, but no one except himself seemed to grieve much because he was confined to such a narrow limit. At 1 o'clock Mr. EDMUNDS rose to close the debate. He occupied about three hours, and justified completely the action of the Republican majority in voting for the measure. In the course of his speech he laid down in a clear and unanswerable argument the character of the rights conferred by the Thirteenth Amendment. The other day Mr. TRUMBULL claimed that no rights in addition to those of citizens granted by the original Constitution were conferred by the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Amendments, but that they only made citizens of a class of persons not before possessed of the rights of citizenship. Mr. EDMUNDS took issue on this point, and his views on the subject are worthy of wide-spread attention. Having laid broad and deep the foundation of constitutionality on which Republicans could stand in sustaining the bill, he addressed himself to the Democratic side of the Chamber. He told them if they desired to stop the outrages at the South, they had only to declare unequivocally that the results of the war, among them negro suffrage, must stand. He accused the Democrats of sympathising with the object sought by the Kuklux, if not with the means employed. Messrs. CASSERLY, BLAIR and THURMAN tried in every way, except the direct one of denial, which they did not venture upon, to escape from his charge, but they were overwhelmed with sharp repartee and cold, cutting sarcasm, which brought down the laughter of the galleries at their expense, and utterly discomfited them. The sight of BLAIR, overcome in this way, was particularly refreshing, since he was fairly beaten with his own weapons, with which he has successfully assailed several Senators during the debate. He allowed himself to be convicted of not accepting negro suffrage as settled by the war and the constitutional amendments.

OTHER BUSINESS BEFORE THE SENATE.

The Senate, after considerable filibustering between motions to adjourn and to go into Executive Session and to adjourn over till Monday, finally decided to have a session to-morrow. The cases of BLODGETT and GOLDTHWAITE, and ROBERTSON's motion to amend the restrictive order of the Senate to allow the Disability bill to be acted on, will struggle against each other, and there is also threatened an effort to adjourn immediately after the reading of the journal. Which will succeed is somewhat doubtful. The Disability bill will have strong support, and a debate and action may be forced, but that it can obtain a two-thirds majority seems still hopeless. BLAIR moved it today as an amendment to the Kuklux bill, and quite a little scene was occasioned, but it was ruled out of order.

THE DEFICIENCY BILL IN THE HOUSE.

The House was again wholly devoted to the consideration of the little Deficiency bill today, which ordinarily would not receive an hour's debate, but having been saddled with all sorts of irrelevant amendments by the Senate, the House finds many fruitful themes of discussion.

MR. GARRETT'S EXPLANATION.

The principal incident today was a personal explanation by which Mr. GARRETT, a new member from Tennessee, suffered a severe lesson, which will teach him better manners in the future. During the Kuklux debate, last week, he made a short speech, and asked leave to print this remainder. This remainder covered a grossly personal and abusive attack on Senator AMES, of Mississippi, copied from the Vicksburg *Herald*. Mr. MCKEE, of Mississippi, called attention to the matter to-day, and moved a resolution reprimanding Mr. GARRETT for abusing the privileges of the House. But SAM COX and other Democrats plead the "Baby act" so forcibly that Gen. GARFIELD moved to amend by expunging the speech from the *Globe*, which, on a semi-apology from GARRETT and a promise that he would do better in the future, was agreed to.

EXHIBITION OF DEMOCRATIC SPITE.

Gov. COOK and the Committee of Arrangements of the Young Men's Christian Association, yesterday addressed a letter to Speaker BLAINE, asking the use of the hall of the House of Representatives for the opening and closing exercises of the annual International Convention of Young Men's Christian Associations, which is to be held in this city on the 24th of May next. The business meetings of this Convention will be held at Lincoln Hall. But there being no church or hall large enough in which to extend a welcome to the Convention the above request was made. Under the rules of the House, which are very strict, it could only be entertained by unanimous consent. Mr. HOLMAN, Democrat, of Indiana, presented it yesterday, when Mr. WILLARD, of Vermont, objected, but subsequently consented to withdraw his opposition. Today Mr. HOLMAN renewed the request, but FERNANDO WOOD and Mr. MCNEELY, of Illinois, having discovered that this is the Association of which Gen. HOWARD is President, and having failed to impale that officer by the Freedmen's Bureau investigation, they now took their revenge by objecting to this request. A delegate body of probably one thousand representative men of all denominations, who meet here from points as widely divergent as Halifax, New-Orleans, St. Paul, and San Francisco is thus affronted, that a couple of members may indulge their personal spleen against a man whose character has proved impervious to the shafts of their malice. A supply of tracts will be left at the houses of WOOD and MCNEELY by order of the Young Men's Christian Association.

OFFICIAL CHANGES.

DR. VAN ARNAM, Commissioner of Pensions, follows the homeopathic physicians whom he dismissed a while ago, and retires from the service of his country. JAMES H. BAKER, of Minnesota, was today nominated to succeed him. BENJ. R. COWAN was also nominated as Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

The excitement today at the City Hall, consequent on the second registration was greater than that of any day heretofore, from the fact that the question of testing the right of women to the ballot would be clearly presented, in order to carry it into Court for final adjudication. This afternoon a number of ladies appeared at the City Hall, and handed to one of the Registers the following petition:

"We, the undersigned citizens of Washington, believing it to be our solemn duty and a part of the allegiance we owe to our Maker, to our country, and to our homes, to exercise the right of the elective franchise, hereby earnestly petition that our names be registered as qualified voters in our several districts."

The petition had sixty-four names attached, among them those of GRACE GREENWOOD, Mrs. SOUTHWORTH, and MARY A. DENNISON. The applicants were informed that the Board of Registrars were unanimous in the opinion that under the law none but males have the right to register. They then made application at the registering places of their respective districts, but were again informed they could not be registered. Their names however were taken and kept for record. A cosmopolitan professor of medicine said, in a short speech, that the debarring of her sex from the right to register was adding a new proof that this is a tyrannical government, sustained by force, and not by justice. One of the Registers replied that if the women felt themselves aggrieved, they must apply to the Courts for their remedy. They thereupon withdrew, expressing themselves with much earnestness on being deprived of their rights.

CAUCUS OF DEMOCRATIC CONGRESSMEN.

The Democratic Senators and Representatives held a caucus to-night in the hall of the House of Representatives, Mr. WOOD, of New-York, in the chair. There was a full attendance. Senator BAYARD, Chairman of the Committee on Address to the People of the United States, asked for further time in reporting it, in view of the pending legislation. A general discussion on the Senate amendments to the Kuklux bill took place, Senators THURMAN and STOCKTON and Representatives NIBLACK, KERR, YOUNG and others participating in it. These gentlemen condemned the bill as being made very much worse by the amendments, and therefore requiring a more earnest opposition to the measure on their part. An adjourned meeting of the caucus will take place on Monday night, to receive and adopt the address.

PRINTING THE REVENUE STAMPS.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has finally concluded contracts for the printing of all the stamps required by the existing Revenue laws in accordance with the report made by the Committee appointed to examine and open bids, as follows:

For the printing of all adhesive stamps, J. R. CARPENTER, Philadelphia.

For the printing of all tobacco, cigar, cigarette and distilled spirits stamps, one color to be printed from the Continental Bank Note Company, of New-York, and the second color by the Bureau of Printing and Engraving, of the Treasury Department.

For the printing of all beer stamps, one color by the National Bank Note Company of New-York, and a second color by the Bureau of Printing and Engraving, of the Treasury Department.

A complete change in the form, color and character of all stamps will be made, and the various parties to whom the contracts for printing the same have been awarded will shortly present, for the approval of the Commissioner, new designs. The stamps will be printed in two colors.

SPAIN AND SOUTH AMERICA.

The representatives of Spain and the Pacific Republics formally signed the armistice yesterday. Next week they will hold a conference to conclude a permanent peace.

NOMINATIONS.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate today:

Benjamin R. Cowan, of Ohio, to be Assistant Secretary of the Interior; James H. Baker, of Minnesota, Commissioner of Pensions; James McGregor, Pension Agent at Pittsburg, Penn.; H. C. Manning, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Fourth Texas District.

Postmasters—C. L. Spaulding, at Janesville, Mich.; Mrs. Sarah Heckleman, at Rushville, Ind.; E. W. Ely, at Bryan, Ohio; Daniel Porter, at Somerville, N. J.; N. P. Sunderland, at Burlington, Iowa.

The Times and Tammany.

From the Methodist.

The TIMES is another example; it has been persistently fighting the "Ring" until the whole commonwealth begins to feel its power. No productions of American journalism have ever surpassed, in spirit and ability, those of the TIMES on the New-York and Albany corruptions. Journalism rises to its highest function in such contests as these. They bring out its best energy, intellectual and moral, and they also rally to it the best popular interest and patronage.

From Scribner's Monthly.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES may be called a model American newspaper. Independent and judicious in its treatment of social questions, reliable in all matters of news, and aiming at a national circulation, it is a welcome visitor in every household that has become acquainted with its merits.

From the Cleveland Herald.

We have watched with interest the manly fight the NEW-YORK TIMES is making on the corruption that rules New-York, and makes it a by-word throughout the land, and a reproach to republican institutions. In a City where brazen fraud rides triumphant through the streets, where the reek of political corruption rises from the public offices; where shameless venality sits on the judicial Bench, and where ruffianism holds unchecked sway, it is no light matter to bear witness against this combined and overmastering villainy. This the TIMES has been for months doing, boldly and persistently. Its denunciations have been energetic, its blows struck home. The sympathies of every honest newspaper, and of every honest man in the land, should be heartily with the TIMES in its desperate effort to extirpate the hideous ulcer that stifles New-York with its stench, and which is sapping the political, financial, social and moral life of the whole Union.

From the Milwaukee Daily Globe.

The proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES publish a card declaring their intention to wage steady war on the corrupt City Government of New-York. They swear they will never haul down the flag. * * * To the TIMES' denunciations of the New-York Ring Milwaukeeans can answer Amen; and both cities, alike in their misfortunes, may ere long be alike in their signal deliverance.

From the Pittsburg Daily Commercial.

The NEW-YORK TIMES has been instant in season and out of season in exposing and denouncing the various iniquities and corruptions which distinguish the municipal rule of that City. The natural result is that it has incurred the bitter hatred of every member of the gang, from TWEED and SWEENY down through all the descending strata of their apologists and allies. HOFFMAN abhors it, and so does the shoulder-hitting repeater who votes for him. The crusade which the TIMES has, almost single-handed, waged against these rogues has been as courageous and conscientious as the crusades of the Christian knights against the infidel Moslems. It has given no quarter, and asked none; and its ability and pluck deserve the approbation of every honest journal and every upright man.

From the Toledo Blade.

The NEW-YORK TIMES has been bold and vigorous in exposing the Erie management, and especially the corruptions of the New-York City Government. The TIMES has the admiration as well as the sympathy of the independent Republican journals of the country in this war. We can have but one possible reason for not wishing it abundant success in crushing the Ring and delivering New-York from its rule, viz., that the Government of New-York is a standing example of Democratic rule to which we can always refer when we wish to point a moral or adorn an article against the Democracy.

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical.

POPULAR SATURDAY CONCERTS.

At the afternoon concert at Association Hall, today, Mr. J. LEVY, Miss ANTOINETTE STERLING and Signor FILIPPI will be heard.

MISS RENZ'S CONCERT.

Miss RENZ'S second concert at Steinway Hall occurs this evening. The programme will be wholly fresh, but will be interpreted by the same artists who sang day before yesterday.

Miscellaneous.

MME. JANAUSCHEK.

It is announced that Mme. JANAUSCHEK is about to depart for Europe. The news, if trustworthy, is most unwelcome. It is especially disappointing to local audiences, for recently, we believe, there was a prospect that the lady, after returning from a tour in which artistic honors have had for their rare accompaniment material success, might here fulfill a brief engagement. The idea, we apprehend, has been abandoned, and the admirers of Mme. JANAUSCHEK's genius (and she is the single actress who has displayed that gift on the English stage this season) will have to be content with a remembrance of the few but fine performances in which her acquaintance with the English tongue was first shown. The play-goers of the large cities of the West and South, more fortunate, have later representations to dwell upon. Sixty-six of these have occurred, the larger number having been given in Buffalo, Louisville, Cleveland, Washington, Chicago, St. Louis and Cincinnati, and with capital results. The total receipts were close upon $55,000, and Mme. JANAUSCHEK's share, which we print simply because there is some doubt as to the remunerativeness of classical performances, was upward of $24,000. The record of Mme. JANAUSCHEK's tour proves that the ill-fate of other ventures did not spring out of a distaste for the classic drama, but out of the inadequacy of its interpreters. "Mary Stuart," "Fazio," "Macbeth," "Medea," "Leah" and "The Winter's Tale" have constituted an English repertory, in the attractiveness and impressiveness of which, gifts of the highest order and unsurpassed talent enabled Mme. JANAUSCHEK to securely rest her celebrity as a tragedienne speaking a foreign tongue. The work last named was brought out on the occasion of her benefit night in St. Louis. The newspapers of the following day note that her personation of *Hermione* was superb. The statue scene in the fifth act is held up as a study for a sculptor. Writing of Mme. JANAUSCHEK's intended departure, we may mention that there was also, many weeks since, a chance that she would appear in this City in this same "Winter's Tale." But the arrangements were not completed. It is surely a cause of regret that every opportunity of exhibiting admiration for what is unmistakably great should have been bestowed outside of the Metropolis. We can only hope that better fortune is in store for next year.

MME. PAREPA-ROSA.

Mme. PAREPA-ROSA has departed for Italy. The sunny clime of that land will speedily, it is hoped, restore the lady to a condition of health which, we learn, she was fast regaining even before she left England. Her debut at Covent Garden, therefore, is only postponed. We trust that the postponement will be brief, but that its work of recuperation will be most effectual.

PYLE'S O. K. Soap still takes the lead for household economy. Depot No. 350 Washington-street. Grocers every where.—*Advertisement.*

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THE NEW-YORK TIMES,

SUNDAY EDITION.

The DAILY TIMES of Sunday, the 16th inst., will contain several original papers of special value and interest.

Foremost among these will be found HOUSES TO LET, a comprehensive and seasonable paper for those householders who are on the search for new dwellings. The class of houses to let in various sections of the City is minutely detailed, and carefully collated figures are given to show the rents demanded. This article covers the entire range of our City dwellings, and cannot fail to be of interest to every actual or prospective householder.

A companion article to this will appear under the title of FRENCH APARTMENT HOUSES, containing a description of the New Haight House on Fifth-avenue, with all necessary details as to rent and cost of living.

OUR NEW YACHTS contains a very full and reliable account of the construction, dimensions and points generally of the fresh boats of the coming season. Some important changes in the process of construction will be explained, and various alterations and improvements in old boats will likewise be adverted to.

THE MEAT TRADE OF THE CITY will form the subject of a very readable paper containing, in addition to a highly original demonstration of how much a man eats in a lifetime, details of the old-fashioned limits of the trade in butcher meat, and copious information as to its existing extent, importance and resources in New-York.

In the department of CURRENT LITERATURE will be found the usual good story, accompanied by varied extracts from the newest books and magazines, both native and European.

The interest and variety of NOTES AND COMMENTS will be as unfailing as heretofore.

Our weekly summary of Dramatic Intelligence will be compiled with its accustomed care, and will be at once comprehensive and readable.

The latest items from the studios will be given in the department devoted to Art, Criticisms, and to notices of the newest pictures.

MILITARY GOSSIP will contain much information that concerns our citizen soldiers.

Our Sunday edition contains in common with our week-day issues, the latest news by telegraph and mail received up to the hour of going to press, as well as communications from our corps of special correspondents, and ample and interesting local reports.

The Sunday edition of the TIMES continues to to advance in popularity. Its place as a first-class family newspaper has been long undisputed, and a steadily increasing circulation gives evidence of appreciation that we consistently endeavor to merit.

Circulating among the classes whom advertisers are most interested in reaching, it affords opportunities for business publicity of exceptional value. Advertisers are requested to send in their notices before 9 o'clock on Saturday evening.

NEW-YORK TIMES FOR EUROPE.

The EUROPEAN EDITION of the NEW-YORK TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

It will contain a full digest of Political, General and Local News up to the latest moment; a review of the Money and Produce Markets; all the Telegraphic News contained in the DAILY TIMES of this date; and such selections from the editorials and correspondence of the TIMES as may have interest for Americans residing abroad and for European subscribers.

The EUROPEAN EDITION of the TIMES will be found on file in the offices of all the leading bankers in Europe.

B. F. STEVENS, No. 17 Henrietta-street, Covent Garden, London, is agent for THE TIMES in Great Britian. He will receive subscriptions and advertisements, and supply copies of the papers to Americans temporarily in London.

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MARRIED.

DU BOIS—ANDERSON.—On Wednesday, April 12, at the church corner of 5th-av. and 29th-st., by Rev. Dr. Vermilye, assisted by Rev. Dr. Dewitt, Rev. HASBROUCK DU BOIS, Pastor of St. Paul's Reformed Church, Mott Haven, to Miss Kate Schuyler Anderson, daughter of the late Smith W. Anderson, of New-York.

MILES—TIERS.—On Wednesday, April 12, at St. Ann's Church, by Rev. Thomas S. Preston, ROBERT M. MILES, and AGNES L., only daughter of the late Francis M. Tiers, Esq.

MECHELS—MOORE.—On Wednesday, April 12, 1871, by Rev. Dr. Rorke, GEORGE MECHELS to MARY J. MOORE, all of this City.

OFFICER—PATERSON.—On Easter Tuesday, April 11, 1871, at St. John's Church, Salem, N. J., by Rev. Edward B. Boggs, D. D., HARVEY OFFICER and HENRIETTA LOW, daughter of Rev. Andrew Bell Paterson, D. D., both of St. Paul, Minn.

STEWARD—JONES.—On Thursday evening, April 13, by Rev. Dr. Cooke, JOHN STEWARD, Jr., to CORDELIA SCHERMERHORN, daughter of the late James J. Jones.

DIED.

ALLAIRE.—At Red Bank, N. J., April 14, JULIA, wife of J. U. Allaire, in the 78th year of her age.

Funeral will take place at Red Bank, Sunday, 16th inst., at 2 o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

☞ Westchester County papers please copy.

COOPER.—At Irvington, N. J., on Thursday, April 13, 1871, JOHN E. COOPER, in the 47th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence on Saturday, April 15, at 2 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in attendance at the Market-street Depot, Newark, on the arrival of the 12 o'clock train from New-York on the New-Jersey Railroad.

DAVIS.—On Tuesday, April 11, in the 78th year of her age, MARY B., widow of the late Isaac Davis.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her nephew, Chas. J. Warren, in Atlantic, near Troy-av., Brooklyn, on Friday, the 14th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. Her remains will be interred in the Second-street Cemetery, New-York City.

DAVIS.—April 12, SAMUEL C. DAVIS.

His friends and those of his late father, Gilbert Davis, and his brother Gilbert F. Davis, and George Bell, are invited to attend his funeral from St. Bartholomew's Church, corner of Great Jones-st. and Lafayette-place, at 10 o'clock Saturday, April 15.

DOTY.—In Brooklyn, Friday morning, April 14, 1871, CAROLINE S., wife of William F. Doty, and daughter of the late William H. Whitlock.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 43 Cambridge-place, near Green-av., Sunday, 16th inst., at 3 P. M.

GUION.—On Friday morning 14th inst., in the 63d year of his age, Dr. EDWARD M. GUION.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral on Monday morning, 17th inst., at 10 o'clock, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, corner Madison-av. and 42d-st., without further invitation.

GANSEVOORT.—On April 12, 1871, HENRY SANFORD GANSEVOORT, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel and Captain Fifth Artillery U. S. Army, only son of Peter Gansevoort, Esq., of Albany.

Relatives, friends and acquaintances are invited to attend his funeral from his father's residence, No. 113 Washington-av., Albany, 3 P. M., Saturday, April 15.

HARTOUGH.—In this City, Thursday, April 13, of consumption, P. C. HARTOUGH, in the 39th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Church of the Holy Apostles, 9th-av., corner 28th-st., on Monday, the 17th inst., at 12 M., without further notice. Interment at Green-Wood.

HICKOK.—On Friday, April 14, 1871, HATTIE, eldest daughter of Geo. S. and Angelene Hickok, aged 17 years and 1 month.

Funeral on Sunday, April 16, at 1¼ o'clock, from the Reformed Church, of Harlem, 3d-av. and 121st-st.

MCCOY.—On Wednesday, April 12, REBECCA HARCOURT, relict of Alexander McCoy, in the 89th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 336 6th-av., on Saturday morning at 11 o'clock.

OGDEN.—On Friday morning, April 14, at Elizabeth, N. J., MARY HENRIETTA OGDEN.

Funeral will take place Monday, 17th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from Christ Church.

PECK.—On Thursday, April 13, CATHARINE, wife of Andrew W. Peck, aged 78 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, James Ostrom, No. 3 Hanson-place, 2d-av., Harlem, on Saturday, 15th inst., at 11 A. M.

POST.—At Quogue, L. I., on Thursday, April 13, OLIVER POST, in the 94th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, at his late residence, on Sunday, at 2 o'clock.

PEABODY.—At Yonkers, N. Y., on Wednesday, 12th April, Mrs. ELIZABETH PEABODY, widow of the late Richard H. Peabody, of Keeseville, N. Y., in the 71st year of her age.

Her friends, and those of her sons-in-law, Josiah Rich and James Johnston, are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of the former, on Buena Vista-av., near the railroad depot, Yonkers, on Saturday, the 15th inst., at 2½ P. M. Trains leave Hudson River Railroad depot, 30th-st., at 1½ and 2 P. M.

VALENTINE.—On Thursday, 13th inst., Mrs. ELLEN VALENTINE, in the 62d year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral at her late residence, No. 60 East 9th-st., on Saturday, 15th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

WALKER.—On Third day, (Tuesday,) Fourth month, (April,) 11th, THOMAS E. WALKER, in the 73d year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, at West Farms, at 2½ o'clock, on Seventh day, (Saturday,) 15th inst. Carriages will attend at Morrisania on the arrival of the 11½ A. M. Harlem Railroad train.

The members of the Congregation Bnai Jeshurun and the members of the Hebrew Mutual Benefit Society are requested to attend the funeral of MORRIS BECKER, from his late residence, No. 308 West 43th-st., on Sunday morning, at 10 o'clock.

HENRY DAVISON, Pres. Cong. B. J.
A. S. VAN PRAAG, Pres. H. M. B. Society.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe, during the week ending SATURDAY, April 15, 1871, will close at this office on TUESDAY at 11½ A. M.; on WEDNESDAY at 9½ A. M.; on THURSDAY at — and on SATURDAY at 11½ A. M.
P. LANES, Postmaster.

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REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The sales effected at the Exchange yesterday (April 14) by JAMES M. MILLER were attended with a fair share of success, all the property offered by him being sold, and at well-sustained figures. The following was disposed of at public auction: First—Plot of ground on the south-east corner of Eighth-avenue and Forty-seventh-street, in size 50.5 by 100 feet, upon which buildings as follows are erected: Three-story frame store, No. 706 Eighth-avenue, south-east corner Forty-seventh-street, 20.5 by 70; four-story and basement Philadelphia brick building, (two stores,) No. 704 Eighth-avenue, 30 by 50, adjoining above, and a similar building, 30 by 47, on the rear of the lot fronting on Forty-seventh-street, known as No. 264. The above property was sold in one parcel, and bought by J.D.TRACY for $81,500. Second—Three-story and basement high-stoop brick house and lot, No. 136 West Twenty-sixth-street, south side, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, lot 18.9 by 98.9; sold to T. S. BERNHARD for $11,150. Third—three-story high-stoop brick house and lot, No. 241 East Thirty-fifth-street, north side, between Second and Third avenues, lot 16.8 by 98.9; sold to Mr. DEXTER for $9,795. Fourth—Lot, with brick building thereon, nearly covering same, No. 19 Peck-slip, north-east corner of Water-street, lot 25.5 by about 52; sold to Mr. SIDNEY for $13,850. Also, premises No. 17 Peck-slip, adjoining above, including a brick house and lot, the latter 15 by about 48; sold to JOHN N. ZAITEL for $7,000. In addition, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of C. A. JACKSON, Esq., referee, Mr. MILLER sold the property, No. 33 Ridge-street, between Delancey and Rivington streets, embracing a five-story brick tenement-house, together with a lot 25 by 100; sold to R. HAMILTON for $14,000, which sum included $9,400, the amount of the mortgage foreclosed. The legal sale of property on the north side of Seventy-ninth-street, between First and Second avenues, D. P. INGRAHAM, Jr., referee, announced for yesterday, was adjourned until Monday.

The remaining sales of the day by other auctioneers resulted less satisfactorily than those above referred to, the following property being offered and disposed of as follows: By A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., four-story brown-stone house and lot No. 154 Second-avenue, east side, between Ninth and Tenth streets, lot 22.6 by 140, house 62½ feet in depth, nominally sold to WM. H. CHURCH for $24,350; two-story frame house and plot of ground, the latter 50 by 102.6, on the south side of Fifteenth-street, South Brooklyn, between Third and Fourth avenues, nominally sold to WM. WELLS (owner) for $6,000; lot 20 by 102.6, with small house thereon, adjoining above, nominally sold to D. H. LYNCH, for owner, for $4,200; two lots north side Fourteenth-street, South Brooklyn, in rear of above, 20 by 97 each, nominally sold to Mr. WELLS at $775 apiece. S. B. GOODALE & CO., B. G. SEYMOUR, auctioneer, offered for sale the premises in this City known as No. 218 West Twenty-fifth-street, comprising a four-story English-basement brown-stone house 15.6 by 54, and a lot same front by half the block in depth, for which bid of $10,000 was received; no advance being made the property was withdrawn. No other business was transacted.

S. DINGEE & CO., on Thursday, on the ground, by order of the Supreme Court, in partition, under the direction of JOHN B. HASKIN, Esq., referee, sold a tract of land in the town of Westchester, lying on the eastern Boulevard, and comprising about 27½ acres, for $15,000. The tract was sold entire, instead of in divisions, as at first intended, and purchased by JAMES HENDERSON, at the sum named. It is understood to have been bought in the interest of the Cathedral for the vicinity, for the proposed erection of a large charitable institution.

For today no sales are announced, and business for the week may be said to be about concluded. The week has not been an active one, and, with the exception of the sales of yesterday, the partition sale by Messrs. BLEECKER & CO. on Thursday, and one or two other transactions, little of interest has occurred, while the general result of business has not been satisfactory. In reference to the auctions which have been proposed during the week, it can be said, with truth, that they have not embraced a class of property especially desirable, or in such case of any character as would be likely to draw out active competition, or a large number of buyers. With the business prepared for next week it is different, as the real estate to be sold is not only first-class, but in many instances possesses a speculative value, thus adding to the interest. MULLER, WILKINS & CO. particularly advertise an extensive and worthy attention, and the sales generally projected, a list of which will appear on Monday, are both numerous and of importance.

At private sale, WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 5½ Pine-street, reports having recently disposed of the following property: Four lots, south-east corner St. Nicholas-avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-first-street; also four lots in rear, south side of One Hundred and Twenty-first-street, and two lots, north side of One Hundred and Twenty-first-street, fifty-seven feet east of St. Nicholas-avenue, sold together for $37,500; also two lots, third lot, north side of Vesey-street, between Church and Greenwich streets, 20 by 100, for $20,000.

Exchange Sales, Friday, April 14.

NEW-YORK.

By James M. Miller.

Plot of ground s. e. corner 8th-av. and West 47th-st., 50.5x100, and the following buildings as shown: 4-story frame store, No. 706 8th-av., (corner,) 20.5x70; 4-story brick house (2 stores), No. 704 8th-av., adjoining above, 30x50, and 4-story brick house, (2 stores), No. 264 West 47th-st., in rear of above. Sold to Mr. ——.....$81,500

3-story and basement brick house and lot, No. 136 West 26th-st., s. s., 412.6 w. of 6th-av., lot, 18.9x98.9.....11,150

2-story brick house and lot, No. 341 East 35th-st., n. s., between 2d and 3d avs., house, 16.8x45, lot, 16.8x98.9.....9,725

1 lot with brick house thereon, No. 19 Peck-slip, n. e. corner of Water-st., lot, 15.4½x25.11½ x 16.11½ x25.1.....13,850

1 lot with brick house thereon, No. 17 Peck-slip, adjoining above, lot 15.1x50.5x17.7¼x47.5¼..... 7,000

3-story brick house and lot, No. 32 Ridge-st., between Rivington and Delancey sts., lot 25x 100.....14,450

Suburban Sales, Thursday, April 13.

WESTCHESTER—WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

By S. Dingee & Co.

Tract of land n. s. Eastern Boulevard, adjoining lands of D. J. Caster, Wm. Koch, C. Burr and Friends' Church property, tract 27.280-1,000 acres;.....$15,008

CITY REAL ESTATE.

S. VAN RENSSELAER CRUGER,
REAL ESTATE AGENT,
NO. 182 GRAND-ST.
The management of estates a specialty.
Rents, interest and dividends collected.

WARD & OGDEN,
BROADWAY, CORNER 17TH-ST.,
UNION-SQUARE.
The place for bargains in brown-stone houses, from $12,000 to $100,000, in first-class locations.

UNCOMMON OPPORTUNITY IN SUGAR PLANTATION, only six miles from City of New-Orleans, and offering all the advantages of that charming city for residence, obtaining labor, &c. The owner of this eligible and valuable property being now in this City, offers the same for sale or exchange for City real estate. It is in full operation, and has on it, or appertenant, all considered essential in planted cane, buildings, machinery, overseer, laborers, mules, &c., for making a crop this season of 250 to 600 hhds; owner would be absent for three or four years. Address, giving place for interview, SUGAR, Box No. 1,771 New-York City Post-office.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—FOR THE ACCOMMODATION of the up-town public, and to facilitate the renting and sale of real estate, we have opened a branch of our Pine-st office at No. 33 East 17th-st., (Union-square,) between Broadway and 4th-av., where any information in relation to the sale, renting, or purchase of houses, stores, and lots may be obtained on and after this date.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO.
NEW-YORK, April 13, 1871.

FOR SALE OR FURNISHED—IN 42D-ST., near 8th-av., north side, one of the best built and elegantly-furnished houses in the City. The house and furniture nearly new, and in the most perfect order, and replete with all the modern improvements. Apply to JOHN N. CAMP, No. 31 Pine-st., or E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON 7TH-AV., NEAR 84TH-ST., a Church, 45x96 feet; lot, 50x100 feet; ready for immediate occupancy. This is a rare opportunity for new congregations or churches wishing to change their location, as the above will be sold cheap and on easy terms. Full particulars from HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, three first-class full fronts, four-story Dorchester front houses, on the west side of Madison-av., between 54th and 55th sts.; very superior; finished entirely in hard-wood. Inquire of the owner on the premises.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE PLOT OF THIRTEEN lots, fronting on Boulevard, 88th-st. and 11th-av., together being one-half of block between Boulevard and 11th-av., south side 88th-st. Terms liberal. Apply to ABNER L. ELY,
No. 22 Pine-st.

A VALUABLE PLOT OF GROUND FOR sale on Broadway, below Bleecker-st., running through to Mercer-st. Also to lease on Broadway when shortly completed, a first-class store of extra size. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., or Branch Office, No. 35 East 17th-st., Union-square.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE FIRST-class four-story high stoop brown-stone house, No. 40 West 25th-st., in perfect order; also part of the furniture if desired. For particulars and permits apply to S. W. JESSUP, No. 459 Broadway, corner Grand-st.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST COMplete small houses in the City, in 52d-st., between Madison and 4th avs.; house 15 by 50, lot 15 by 100; will be sold with mirrors, chandeliers, &c.; price, $16,000. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 31 Pine-st.

$15,000 FOR A FOUR-STORY English-basement house, No. 243 West 38th-st., in a good location and in perfect order. HATCH & RIKER, No. 1,292 Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

N. J.—ORANGE RIDGE, NEAR DEPOT; LARGE complete residence, 15 rooms, water, furnace, marble mantels, stables, hennery, large gardens, lawns, fruit, shade, excellent neighborhood. HAMILTON & WALLIS, 9 Nassau-st., corner Pine. Specialty, Orange.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

Country Homes.

The Central New-Jersey Land Improvement Company offer for sale, on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, at

BAYONNE,	FANWOOD,
BERGEN POINT,	PLAINFIELD,
ELIZABETH,	DUNNELLEN,
ROSELLE,	SOMERVILLE,
WESTFIELD,	CLINTON.

Lots and Houses. Fine building sites, with land by the acre. Also, fine farms, improved. A full description of property can be seen at this office. This line of road offers special inducements to persons desiring a country home. Apply at the office of the Company, No. 119 Liberty-st. A. D. HOPE,
General Agent.

Also, a large number of HOUSES and LOTS at Newark, N. J., for sale or to let.

AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.

FOR SALE OR RENT—Handsome residence on Morris Plains—five acres ground laid out in gardens, drives, lawn, &c. House new and fully furnished—water brought in. Fruit and shade trees; stable with two rooms for coachman.

FOR RENT—House new and fully furnished, situated in the most desirable part of the village; ten rooms; five minutes from railway station; hot and cold water.

FOR SALE—Lot on South-st., finely situated, with beautiful view of valley and hills; size, 160x450 feet.

FOR SALE—The boundary residence, with nineteen acres of land, twelve rooms, hot and cold water; about fifteen minutes from station; stables, barns, &c., &c., all first-class.

FOR RENT—A small cottage on Morris Plains, partly furnished; eight rooms partly furnished; stables; two minutes from railway station.

FOR SALE OR RENT—A fine old-fashioned residence; fruit and shade trees in abundance, large house and stable, commanding view, about five acres land. Price, $30,000; terms to suit purchaser; rent, $1,200 per year.

FOR SALE OR RENT—A very handsome residence, with forty acres land in fine condition, grounds beautifully laid out, with lawn, flower and kitchen garden, stables, greenhouse, grapery, &c.; hot and cold water throughout.

FOR RENT—"The Moorings." A handsome and very desirable residence, with five acres land, fully furnished, hot and cold water, gas, and all modern improvements, stable and room for coachman, shade and fruit trees, handsome lawn, five minutes from railway station, location unsurpassed.

FOR SALE—An exceedingly handsome property on Morris Plains. House large and elegantly finished, and fully furnished—about 25 acres land, beautifully improved, on a pretty trout brook running through the grounds, stables and barns, greenhouse and ice-house.

This place will be sold, together with furniture, pictures, crockery and glass, a pair of fine carriage horses, cows, and everything belonging to and necessary for a gentleman's country residence, for $45,000.

FOR SALE OR RENT—A handsome and comfortable residence on South-st., surrounded by fine shade-trees; garden in fine order; ice-house and stables; about one acre land. Will be rented if not sold by first of May.

FOR RENT—A handsome place with house fully furnished; four acres ground bordering on small lake, with boating; water, gas, and every convenience; also stable for four horses, seven minutes from station.

FOR SALE—A small comfortable house, with four acres ground; fine shade and fruit trees. If not sold will be rented.

FOR SALE—A handsome house, beautifully situated, with commanding view; finished in first-class style; carriage-house and stable; gas and water-pipes throughout; five minutes from station.

FOR SALE OR RENT—A small house, finely situated, gas and water; eight rooms beside kitchen and laundry; eight minutes from station.

FOR SALE OR RENT—A handsome residence, finely finished and completely furnished; about one acre ground; stable and carriage-house; beautifully situated. Apply to

V. B. KING & H. W. MILLER,
No. 5 Wall-st.

ELIZABETH, N. J.

For sale—$3,000, part cash, balance can remain on bond and mortgage—or will trade for Roselle property. House with eight rooms, gas throughout, parlor 14 by 21 feet, dining-room 13 by 15, kitchen with well and cistern water, three large bedrooms and hall bedrooms upstairs; good garret and cellar; eight minutes' walk from depot. For further particulars apply to SPAULDING COOK, Elizabeth, N. J., or address HOUSE, Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

MONTROSE STATION, ORANGE, N. J.

Several elegant residences for sale; location high, commanding magnificent views, excellent neighborhood; gas, churches, low prices. HAMILTON & WALLIS, 9 Nassau-st., Orange Real Estate specialty.

FOR SALE AT POUGHKEEPSIE—A new mansard-roof villa, completed within the past year; two stories and attic, thirteen rooms, marble mantels, veined and grained; modern conveniences—gas, hot and cold water, Lawson's Troy furnace, Warren's elevated oven range, large laundry and stationary tubs, superior bath-room and appointments, cellar light and airy, with cemented floor; rooms ornamentally papered and many furnished by best New-York City makers; carpets by A. T. Stewart & Co.; size of house, 24x51 feet; lot, 51½x135 feet, on high ground with fine views; price, with furniture, $18,250. Four hours from the City of New-York City by Hudson River Railroad fast trains, and from its elevated site is noted for pure mountain air for invalids and beatiful scenery; its drives are unsurpassed, and for excellent schools, seminaries, and churches of all denominations; horse-cars on the main street. Photograph (view may be seen at Conklin's drug store, corner Broadway and 34th-st.; or address Post-office Box No. 788 Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

DANIEL GALE.

AT NEW-BEDFORD, MASS.—A GENtleman's residence, with modern conveniences and fifty-three acres of land; the house is delightfully located, commanding an extensive view of the waters about New-Bedford. Price, $16,500. For photographs and terms apply to JACOB SHARPE, No. 20 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT PLAINfield, N. J., five minutes' walk from railroad station, an entirely new three-story French-roof house, of eleven rooms; house, 26 by 40; lot, 60 by 148. A. C. GOODMAN, Pheuix Mutual Life Insurance Company, No. 153 Broadway, New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety, beautifully situated, 45 minutes to 1 hour from N. Y.; also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 343 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A BEAUTIful house and lot at Cranford, N. J. Superior situation, within three minutes' walk of the railroad depot; price $8,000; rent $600. Apply to A. B. BIGELOW, No. 361 Broadway, or GEO. O. TOTTEN, at Cranford.

FOR SALE, AT NEWARK—THE NEW double two-story French-roof house; gas, water, furnace; convenient to cars. Apply at No. 55 Beekman-st., or on the premises, Clinton-av., second house from Trinity Chapel.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FURNISHED, at Irvington, on the Hudson, a well-built brick cottage, half an acre of ground, and stable; five minutes' walk from railroad depot. Apply to S. VAN RENSSELAER CRUGER, No. 182 Grand-st.

FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED house for sale or to let, opposite First Presbyterian Church, Peekskill; modern improvements; ten rooms; barn, garden, fruit; five minutes' walk from depot. Inquire upon premises.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

COUNTRY-SEAT TO LET—AT MADison, N. J., five minutes' walk from the station, comprising fifteen to twenty acres of ground, with fine sloping lawn, great abundance of fruit, shade and ornamental trees, good garden, and an abundant supply of excellent water; the house contains twelve rooms, with furnace, range, and hot and cold water in the bath-room; the stable and other out-buildings give all requisite accommodation, with rooms for a man; the location is high and attractive, affording fine views; the place will make a very convenient and desirable home for a business man or others, and will be let for one year, with privilege of two or four years additional. Apply to S. HASTINGS GRANT, No. 104 Broadway.

TO LET—A NICELY-FURNISHED COUNtry-seat, at Fishkill, on the Hudson, fifteen minutes' ride from Hudson River Railroad Depot. House contains fifteen rooms, kitchen, closets, &c. The grounds cover nine acres, well fruited; a vegetable garden made, and to take charge same; beautiful river and mountain views; good mountain spring water; three horses, carriages, wagon, harness and one cow will be let with place. This is one of the most desirable and healthy places the country affords. Price, $1,200 for six months, including feed for horses and cow. Inquire of E. A. SAXTON, No. 18 Newst., or JAMES T. BRETT, Fishkill, on Hudson.

AN ELEGANT RESIDENCE AT Rhinebeck, on the east bank of the Hudson River, to rent for the Summer or by the year; large stone house, very commodious and complete in its arrangements, with all modern conveniences and fully furnished; fine garden, well stocked with fruit; stable, ice-house, (filled,) and all necessary out-buildings; the place is on high ground and commands extensive views, and is one of the coolest locations on the river. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.—branch office, No. 35 East 17th-st., Union-square.

TO LET—AT ROSELLE, ON THE LINE OF the Central Railroad, (five minutes from Elizabeth,) forty-five minutes from New-York, a good old-fashioned brick dwelling 36x40, in fine order, with ample grounds, good garden, plenty of shade, stable, carriage-house, furnished or unfurnished, one and a half blocks from the depot; also, three desirable dwellings; rent from $500 to $800.

A. D. HOPE,
No. 119 Liberty-st.

TO RENT—AT RIDGEFIELD, CONN., COMpletely furnished, a large double house, with fine grounds attached; Ridgefield was one of the few places exempt from fever and ague last Summer; the village is situated at an elevation of 900 feet, and the climate is particularly adapted for the convalescence of those suffering from malaria; railroad connection from New-York to the village. Apply to E. JUDSON HAWLEY, No. 50 Wall-st., New-York.

FIRST-CLASS FLOORS TO RENT to private families in the four new and improved buildings, north-east corner of 71st-st. and 3d-av., each floor separate and complete, containing water, gas, bath, range, wash-trays, &c., with separate cool vaults and elevator from cellar. Apply to L. J. CARPENTER, No. 26 3d av., (Bible House,) or of WM. WILSON, on the premises.

TO LET.—NO. 106 MADISON-AV., FOUR-story high-stoop brown-stone front house, between 30th and 31st sts.; it is now being put in thorough repair; parlor floor in fresco; wood-work throughout being painted in best manner; very desirable location. Apply to KILPATRICK & HOLMES, No. 46 East 23d-st.

FOR RENT—A VERY DESIRABLE COUNtry place situated between Fordham and West Farms, near the residence of P. Fortin, Esq.; house is large, thirteen rooms; modern conveniences; barn and stable, with about two acres attached, very tastefully laid out; rent, $1,200. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 31 Pine-st.

TO LET—A COTTAGE, PLAINLY furnished, delightfully located, twenty minutes' walk from Morrisania and Tremont depots; fine garden plot, plenty of fruit and shade-trees; the rent would be taken in board. For further particulars address E. A., Post-office, West Farms.

TO LET—AT MILTON, ON THE HUDSON, a cottage (has nine rooms) and one acre of land; well fruited, situated one mile from the landing, and commanding a fine view of the river; rent $400. Apply to S. SEARS, Milton, N. Y.; or, J. ANGEVINE, Bank of Republic, No. 2 Wall-st.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—BEAUTIFUL COTtage and eight acres to let on Orange Mountain; eight rooms, modern improvements, Summer kitchen, barn, stable, fruit, shade, fine view, excellent neighborhood. Apply to R. C. BROWNING, No. 32 Cortlandt-st.

TO LET—FIFTEEN MILES VIA NORTHern Railroad, one-half mile from depot; mountain air, good house, fifteen acres land; plenty fruit and berries; price, $700. Address C. H. JOHNSON, No. 233 Fulton-st.

TO LET—THE BROWN-STONE FOUR-story and high-stoop house, No. 247 East 13th-st., desirably located, with modern improvements, and well arranged for a large family. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

A MOST COMPLETE FOUR-STORY brick house, containing all improvements, centrally situated; capitally adapted for a large family or genteel boarding-house. W. H. FALCONER, No. 100 4th-av., near 12th-st.

TO LET—TWO THREE-STORY BROWNstone fronts on 44th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; rent $1,500 each. Also, one three-story brick on 42d-st., rent $1,750. Apply to JOHN KAVANAGH, corner 42d-st. and 6th-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, FROM 1ST OF May, a country-place on the west bank of the Hudson River, five miles north of Newburg.
W. H. CROSBY, No. 32 Pine-st., New-York.

AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.—TO RENT a furnished house, with 4 good garden; choice fruit; stable, &c.; five minutes from depot. For particulars apply at office, COLEMAN & KIRKLAND, No. 150 Pearl-st.

TO LET, FURNISHED—THE THREEstory high stoop brown-stone house No. 121 West 32d-st.; to be seen by permit. Apply to
R. P. BERRIEN, No. 135 Laurens-st.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY high-stoop brown-stone house, No. 8 West 37th-st. Inquire of P. G. CLARK, No. 160 Broadway, Rooms Nos. 1 and 2.

YONKERS.—GREAT REDUCTION IN RENTS.—If you want to hire or purchase furnished or unfurnished houses, call on J. YOUMANS, agent, opposite depot, Yonkers.

EAST CHESTER.—TO LET OR LEASE, near two railroad depots, a farm, with large house and two new dwellings, and outbuildings. Apply at No. 103 Fulton-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

HOUSES, COUNTRY SEATS AND farms to let in all parts of New-Jersey. Detailed list can be had of A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BROTHER, No. 6 Pine-st.

TO LET—IN WEST 72D-ST., NEAR CENtral Park, a large house, in good state, on eight lots, high ground, pleasant; 8th-av. cars near. Inquire of VAN ANDEN, No. 346 West 52d-st.

TO LEASE—FOR 1 YEAR OR MORE, NO. 107 East 28th-st. Apply to G. A. DUER, National Bank of the State of New-York.

TO LET.—NO. 209 NOSTRAND-AV., FIRST house north of DeKalb-av., Brooklyn; large garden, seven rooms and cellar, water and gas, for $400.

TO RENT—IN 42D-ST., BETWEEN MADISON and 5th avs., a large house, furnished or unfurnished. Inquire of S. W. COE, at H. B. Claflin & Co.'s.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

GREAT JONES-ST.

THE ABOVE PREMISES, ADMIRably located in light of Broadway—Astor House
four stories, brick and brown stone—will be leased for a short term, either in their present condition or will be altered or improved to suit a desirable and responsible tenant. Apply to CARPENTER,
No. 26 3d-av., (Bible House.)

TO LET—STORE NO. 48 BROADWAY.
Store No. 244 Water-st.
Store Nos. 204 and 206 Water-st.
Store and dwelling No. 119 Spring-st.
Offices Nos. 317 and 319 Broadway.
Factories No. 272 10th-av.
Four-story modern house No. 45 11th-st.
Three-story modern house No. 209 East 50th-st.
Three-story modern house No. 105 West 36th-st.
Three-story house No. 11 Market-st.
Two-story house No. 48 Crosby-st.
Dwelling part of house No. 350 4th-av.
Large rooms for halls, &c., No. 244 3d av., cor. 20th-st.
Floors, 4, 5, 20, 21, and 50 Cortlandt-st.
Apply at No. 102 Fulton-st., or No. 149 East 27th-st.
PETER A. H. JACKSON.

CHEAPEST OFFICES IN THE CITY.
TO LET,
No. 162 Broadway, one flight up; each office heated by steam free of charge; offices newly painted; rents from $400 to $700. Apply to
TAYLOR & STEARNS,
No. 1½ Pine-st.

SPACIOUS BANKING OFFICE TO LET or lease, No. 119 Broadway, corner of Cedar-st.; entire first story, now occupied by the Security Insurance Company; size 25 by about 150; all well lighted; has large fire and burglar-proof bank vault. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

NO. 174 5TH-AV.—BETWEEN 22D AND 23d sts., corner of Dunlap & Co.'s new store, second floor to let to merchant tailors or for other suitable first-class business; also floors above for dress-makers or milliners, or will be rented in flats.

FACTORY PROPERTY TO LET OR LEASE.—No. 511 West 45th-st., near 10th-av.; three-story building 40x50, fire proof, with fixtures; vacant lots adjoining, if required. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LET—OR LEASE, NEAR BROADWAY, four lofts, 25 by 100 feet, together or separate; lighted on all sides; rent reduced. Apply on the premises, No. 90 White-st.

TO LET—A HANDSOME SHOW-ROOM, with small room attached, on second story of No. 35 West 4th-st, suitable for merchant tailor or jeweler. No milliner or dress-maker need apply.

TO LET—THE BUILDINGS NOS. 54 VESEYst. and 55 Barclay-st. (over the 6th-av. and 8th-av. Railroad tracks.) Rent, $600 each. Apply at 6th-av. Railroad Depot, corner 53d-st. and 6th-av.

TO LET—PART OF A DESIRABLE OFFICE, 4 Pine-st., near Broadway; prefer loan, broker or insurance agency. Address Box No. 951 Post-office, stating business.

TO LET OR LEASE—STORE NO. 722 Broadway, opposite New-York Hotel; size 25 by 130; possession 1st May. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF THE VALUABLE PLOT OF LAND SITUATE AT THE GRAND ENTRANCE TO CENTRAL PARK, AND BOUNDED BY THE GRAND CIRCLE, BROADWAY, 56TH AND 59TH STS. ALSO, LOTS ON 58TH, 158TH AND 159TH STS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, April 20, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of Robert Cunnington, Esq., executor of Daniel Kinsman, deceased:

BLEECKER-STREET—The three two-story frame houses and lots situate on the south-east corner of Bleecker and Barrow sts., and known as Nos. 201, 203 and 205 Bleecker-st.

BARROW-STREET—The two-story brick house and lot situate on the south side of Barrow-st., adjoining the last-described property on the rear, and known as No. 36 Barrow-st.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY, SOUTH-EAST CORNER OF BLEECKER AND BARROW STS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, April 18, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of Robert Cunnington, Esq., executor of Daniel Kinsman, deceased:

BLEECKER-STREET—The three two-story frame house and lots situate on the south-east corner of Bleecker and Barrow sts., and known as Nos. 201, 203 and 205 Bleecker-st.

BARROW-STREET—The two-story brick house and lot situate on the south side of Barrow-st., adjoining the last-described property on the rear, and known as No. 36 Barrow-st.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY, NORTH-EAST CORNER OF 11TH-AV. AND 14TH-ST.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, April 18, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of Trustee;

ELEVENTH-AVENUE AND FOURTEENTH-STREET—The lease of the eight lots, together with the office, stable and sheds thereon, situate on the north-east corner of 11th-av. and 14th-st. The lease is for five years, from May 1, 1867, at an annual ground rent of $2,500, taxes and assessments. There are now (5 of five years, from May 1, 1872, at an annual ground rent of $3,000, taxes and assessments.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON 3D-AV. AND 106TH-ST.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, April 18, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

THIRD-AVENUE—The four four-story brick stores and lots situate on the easterly side of 3d-av., commencing on the south-east corner of 105th-st.; the stores are each about 54 feet deep.

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTH-STREET—The two three-story high-stoop brick houses (with brown-stone basements) and lots, situate on the southerly side of 105th-st., east of 3d-av.; houses are each about 40 feet deep, and contain modern improvements.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT NO. 351 WEST 21ST-ST. AT AUCTION

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, April 18, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

WEST TWENTY-FIRST-STREET—The three-story, high-stoop brick house and lot situate on the north side of West 21st-st., between 8th and 9th avs., and known as No. 351. House about 40 feet deep, lot 21x98.9.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT NO. 44 EAST 26TH-ST., AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, April 18, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

EAST TWENTY-SIXTH-STREET—The four-story brown-stone front house and lot, situate on the south-erly side of East 26th-st., between 4th and Madison avs., and known as No. 44; the house is about 60 feet deep; lot 16.8x98.9. Can be seen by permit from auctioneers, between 2 and 4 o'clock P. M.

J. JOHNSON, JR., Auctioneer.

BY JOHNSON & MILLER,
No. 25 Nassau-st., and No. 7 Pine-st., New-York.
TUESDAY, April 18, at 12 o'clock,
at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York,
EXECUTOR'S SALE, by order of W. Foster, Esq.,
Valuable house, No. 910 Lafayette-av., Brooklyn, three story, high stoop, brick basement; 22x36, contains the modern improvements; lot 25x100.
TUESDAY, April 18, at 2 o'clock,
at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York,
Beautiful villa on Vernon-avenue, Ravenswood, by order of James Grant, Esq.;
house 35x33, in complete order, lot 50x200; filled with fruit and shrubbery; splendid river view; terms easy.
Also, at same time, valuable brick house, No. 101 Clymer-st., Brooklyn; three story, high basement and sub-cellar; 20x36, and extension 14 feet; in good order.
Maps and permits, &c., at auctioneers' office.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT. In the matter of ABRAHAM BININGER and ABRAHAM B. CLARK, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, as assignee of the above-named bankrupts, will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 17th day of May, 1871, at 12 o'clock at noon, by E. H. Ludlow & Co., auctioneers, two parcels of land adjoining each other, situate partly in Spottsylvania County and partly in Orange county, Virginia, containing together seven hundred and seven acres of land, known as the Vanciuse Gold Mining property, together with the mines, minerals, metals, and metallic substances, buildings, machinery, fixtures, and appurtenances thereto belonging, including two steam-engines, and all other mining machinery and utensils used in the mining operations now, or recently carried on in the said Vanciuse mine, &c. The sale will be subject to confirmation by the Court. Detailed description of the property, and an inventory of the improvements, fixtures, &c., may be had upon application at the auction-room, or to his attorneys, Messrs. Bangs, Sedgwick & North, No. 127 Broadway, or to the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.—New-York, March 16, 1871.

JOHN S. BLEECKER, Assignee, No. 98 Front-st.

PARTITION SALE BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT.—At public auction at the Merchants' Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, under the direction of Wm. J. Marrin, Esq., Referee, by Roberts & McGuire, Auctioneers, on the 31st April, 1871, at 12 o'clock at noon.

The first-class four-story brick store, 28 feet 10 inches front on Cliff-st., (known as No. 16,) communicating with No. 241 Pearl-st., a four-story brick store, fronting 28 feet, being the entire depth from Cliff to Pearl-st. This property is in the immediate vicinity of the chief metal and steel trade of the City, and is under lease to 1st May, 1872, at the rate of $10,000 per annum, to Sampson & Brothers, steel merchants, and Sanderson Brothers & Co., steel merchants. Also,

The valuable leasehold estate, first-class, four-story store, Nos. 12 and 14 Cliff-st., adjoining and communicating with No. 16 Cliff-st., under lease to 1st May, 1872, at the rate of $6,550 per annum.

For terms, &c., apply at office of

JAMES L. SUTHERLAND,
Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 54 Wall-st.

HUGH N. CAMP, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON THURSday, April 20, 1871, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Room, No. 111 Broadway, the country-seat of the late George L. Fowell, consisting of about seven acres, situated on the south-east corner of Mapomb's dam Road and Morris-st., Fordham Heights, Westchester County, in the immediate vicinity of the residences of Gustav Schwab, L. C. Morris, James Lees and Wm. B. Ogden. Frame house, 32x37 feet, three stories. The out-buildings consist of a carriage-house and stable, 32x37 feet, and spacious greenhouse. The entire place is tastefully laid out in good order. About fifteen minutes' walk from Tremont Depot, on Harlem Railroad. Time from 26th-st. by rail thirty-five minutes.

For maps and particulars apply at the office of the auctioneer, No. 31 Pine-st.

BENJ. P. FAIRCHILD, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE, AT PUBLIC AUCTION, OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE IN THE NINETEENTH WARD OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Will be sold at public auction, on THURSDAY, April 20, 1871, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, by BENJ. P. FAIRCHILD, Auctioneer, the very valuable and desirable property situated on the south-east corner of 84th-st. and 1st-av., consisting of two full lots of ground, with the dwelling-house and all other improvements thereon. Possession May 1. For terms of sale apply to the undersigned. RICHARD A. STORRS, Executor, Controller's Office, new Courthouse.

FOR SALE AT AUCTION—ON TUESday, April 18—The double two-story house and lot, 100x115, with additional lot of 60 feet adjoining, if required, in the village of Sing Sing, on the Hudson River; premises in good order; gas throughout; good well, three cisterns, plenty of fruit, beautifully situated and near railroad depot. For further particulars, apply to J. W. HALSTED, at New-York Life Insurance Company, Room No. 8, second story; Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway, from 1 to 2 P. M., except Saturday.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

**EXECUTOR'S SALE OF THE VALUABLE PLOT OF LAND SITUATE AT THE GRAND EN

SHIPPING.

THE ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS
Sail every SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY to and from Glasgow and Derry. Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark, to America, as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.
Iowa.....Sat., April 15 | Indus.....Sat., May 6
Australia....Sat., April 22 | Columbia....Sat., May 13
Europa.....Sat., April 29 | Ancha.....Sat., May 20
and an EXTRA STEAMER every other WEDNESDAY, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York, at noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY, TO LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, OR DERRY:
First Cabin $80 and $75, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets, good for 12 months secure best accommodations, $130.
Intermediate, $53; Steerage, $28.
Certificates, at REDUCED RATES, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation.
Apply at the Company's offices to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North River, as follows:
PEREIRE.....DAURE....Saturday, April 22
VILLE DE PARIS.SURMONT..Saturday, May 6
LAFAYETTE.....ROUSSAU..Saturday, May 20

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine)
TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First Cabin.....$140 | Second Cabin.....$75
Excursion tickets issued at reduced rates.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by this line of steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

WHITE STAR LINE.
NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL,
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAMSHIPS,
THE SIX LARGEST IN THE WORLD,
OCEANIC, ARCTIC, PACIFIC,
ATLANTIC, BALTIC, ADRIATIC,
6,000 tons burden—400 h. p. each.
Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, and Cork Harbor the day following.
"OCEANIC," Capt. DIGBY MURRAY, is appointed to sail from New-York SATURDAY, April 15, at 2 P. M.
Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining
SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.
Saloons, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.
RATES—Saloon, $80 gold. Steerage, $30 currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old Country can now obtain steerage, prepaid certificates, $33, currency.
Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, &c.
Excursion tickets granted at lowest rates.
Drafts from $1 upward.
For inspection of plans and other information, apply OCEANIC STEAM NAVIGATION CO.'S OFFICES,
No. 19 Broadway, N. Y. J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
China, Wednesday, April 19 | Parthia, Thursday, Apr. 20
Java, Wednesday, April 26 | Batavia, Saturday, April 29
Scotia, Wednesday, May 3 | Algeria, Saturday, May 6
Java, Wednesday, May 10 | Abyssinia, Sat., May 13
Russia, Wednesday, May 17 | Calabria, Saturday, May 20
RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying Steerage
First Cabin, $130, gold. Second Cabin, $80, gold.
First Cabin to Paris.....$145, gold.
Return Tickets.....$250, gold.
By the Thursday and Saturday steamers:
First Cabin, $90, gold. Steerage, $30, currency.
Return Tickets.....$150, gold.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown sent all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

NOTICE.
Shippers and passengers by the Inman Line are hereby respectfully informed that the masters of this Company's steamers have received orders never to cross to the westward of 50° W., north of the latitude of 49° N., in order to avoid the danger of ice on the banks of Newfoundland.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, April 15, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE, (via Halifax).....Tuesday, April 18, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Saturday, April 22, 2 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday, April 29, 1 P. M.
And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
PAYABLE IN GOLD. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
1st Cabin.....$75 | Steerage.....$30
To London.....80 | To London.....35
To Paris.....90 | To Paris.....35
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be had here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN),
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY
as follows:
NEBRASKA, Capt. GUARD.....April 12.
WYOMING, Capt. WHINERAY....April 19, at 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Cap. T. W. FREEMAN, April 26, at 10 A. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE.....May 3, at 2½ P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. FORSTER, May 10, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. GREEN.....May 10, at 10 A. M.
Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 62 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.
STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River
PENNSYLVANIA, WEBSTER, Saturday, April 15, at 1 P. M.
VIRGINIA, SUMNER, Saturday, April 22, at 8 A. M.
ITALY, GROGAN, Wednesday, April 26, at 9 A. M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $75 and $80, currency; steerage, $28 currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.
For further particulars apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAM-SHIP LINE.
FOR LONDON DIRECT, from Pier 3, North River,
PARAGUAY.....April 20, at 6 A. M.
Rates of passage in currency:
First Cabin, $75; Second, $50; Steerage, $30.
Apply to HOWLAND & ASPINWALL,
Agents, Nos. 54 and 55 South-st.

CUNARD LINE.
FROM BOSTON FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.
Siberia, Saturday, April 8 | Aleppo, Th'sday, April 27
Tarifa, Saturday, April 15 | Samaria, Th'sday, May 4
Cabin passage, $80, in gold; return tickets, $150, in gold; steerage, $30, currency.
For freight or passage apply to
JAMES E. ANDERSON, No. 80 State-st., Boston.
C. G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling-green, N. Y.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO
CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,
VIA PANAMA
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO
KINGSTON, JAMAICA, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU, AND CHILI.
Steamers leave 15th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
April 15, steamer OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. A. G. Gray, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall, touching at Kingston, Jamaica, and connecting at Panama with steamer MONTANA, Capt. ——, touching at Punta Arenas, San Jose, Guatemala, Acapulco, Mazatlan and San Diego, Cal., and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freight for last-named ports received until 4 P. M. of 13th April.
Steamer AMERICA will leave San Francisco, May 1, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River:
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE (via Nassau).....April 20
MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS.....April 27
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. B. ADAMS (via Nassau)...May 4
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.,
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, will sail April 20, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 17 (E. R.), at 3 P. M., direct for Havana, CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken.....Tuesday, April 18
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only).Thurs., April 27
CITY OF MEXICO, Zimmerman.....Monday, May 8
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,) Weds., May 17
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

DELAWARE AND NEW-YORK S. S. CO.
FOR NEW-YORK.—The splendid sea-going, side-wheel steamer EASTERN QUEEN, for Lewes, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 5 P. M., connecting with Junction and Breakwater and Delaware Railroads. Returning every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 4 P. M., or on arrival of the train. For passage and freight apply at office on the pier. J. C. GIBBS, Agt.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.
Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from the multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
THE STEAM-SHIPS
SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, April 15, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. B. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, April 15, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 96 West-st.

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, April 18, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, April 20, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PERCENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway. | GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
Old line, low freight.
The well-known first-class and fast sea-going iron screw steam-ship
BIENVILLE,
J. B. BAKER, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 32 North River, on SATURDAY, April 15, at 3 P. M. Freight taken for Mobile, Galveston, Lavacca, Indianola, and all points on the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers, to be reshipped at New-Orleans.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 88 Liberty-st.
Steam-ship VICTOR will follow from Pier No. 20 East River, on SATURDAY, April 22.
C. H. MALLORY & CO.,
No. 153 Maiden-lane.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER.....April 23
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. THURLOW, May 23
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM.....June 23
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

THE
NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
Nos. 261 AND 263 BROADWAY, CORNER OF WARREN-ST.
Capital, - - - - - $1,000,000.
Pays Four per Cent. Interest per Annum on Deposit, Subject to Check at Sight.
Pays Five Per Cent. Interest Per Annum on Special Deposits Remaining Six Months or Longer.
Empowered to Act as Financial Agent for States, Corporations, and Individuals.
To Act as Agents of Corporations in Issuing Registering, or Countersigning Certificates.
To Act as Trustees of Mortgages of Railroads and Other Corporations.
To Act as Trustees for Married Women, and May Take Charge of and Manage Their Separate Property.
The Company is a Legal Depository for Moneys Paid into Court.
D. R. MANGAM, President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

TURNER BROTHERS,
M. C. Turner, T. C. Turner, J. Turner, R. Turner. } BANKERS, { A. Turner. G. M. Turner, J. S. Decker.
No. 14 Nassau-st., N. Y.,
(Corner Pine-st., opposite United States Treasury.)
The Accounts of Banks, Bankers, Merchants, and others, are solicited.
Interest allowed on Deposits.
Certificates of Deposit issued, available at all business centres.
Collections made on all points. Governments, Stocks, Bonds, Gold, &c., Bought and Sold on Commission. Liberal Advances made on Approved Securities.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

5 PER CENT. INTEREST
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
Of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, for sale by the undersigned.
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.
Mortgage at the rate of $13,500 per mile. Road completed and open to the public. Price 97½ and accrued interest. We strongly recommend them, and will furnish maps, circulars, &c., on application.
W. P. CONVERSE & CO., No. 54 Pine-st.
TANNER & CO., No. 11 Wall-st.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 50 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT TO TRAVELERS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD, THROUGH THE
MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD
and their correspondents.
Also, make telegraphic transfers of money on California, Europe and Havana.

INSURANCE STOCKS AND SCRIPS
WANTED BY E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO., NO. 12 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, March 1, 1871.
CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.
—Notice is hereby given, that we have this day designated by lot 26 Bonds, numbered as follows: 597, 395, 149, 89, 77, 585, 546, 322, 332, 420, 506, 404, 482, 97, 84, 303, 585, 563, 291, 315, 414, 169, 473, 474, 393, 284, of $1,000 each for redemption.
According to the terms of the mortgage interest thereon will cease May 1, 1871.
The undersigned are ready to pay them with interest, so far as accrued, on presentation and surrender.
S. J. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall-st.
L. H. MEYER, No. 21 Nassau-st.

OFFICE OF LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY.
CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 24, 1871.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company for the election of Directors will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, the 3d day of May next, between the hours of 11 o'clock in the forenoon and 3 o'clock in the afternoon of that day.
The transfer books of the Company will be closed April 3 at 3 o'clock P. M. and opened May 4.
GEO. B. ELY, Secretary.

NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Nos. 261 and 263 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, April 12, 1871.
ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF the stockholders of this Company, for the election of nine trustees for the first class, and three trustees to fill a vacancy in the third class, and three inspectors of election for the ensuing year, will be held at the banking-room of the Company, on TUESDAY, the 25th inst.
Poll open from 12 M. until 1 P. M.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT there will be an annual meeting of the stockholders of the Union Pacific Tunnel Company for the election of five Trustees for the ensuing year, at No. 544 Broadway, on TUESDAY, April 25, 1871, between 1 and 3 o'clock P. M. The books of the Company will be closed ten days prior to election. All proxies must be presented at the office for examination five days before election. THOMAS C. BENNING, Prest.
J. W. NAUGHTON, Secretary.

A LARGE FRONTAGE ON WEST 23D-st., well-improved, for sale. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.—$100,000 in sums to suit. No bonus asked. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 31 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

FOR SALE.
CHOICE
CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,
PAYING FROM
10 TO 12 PER CENT.,
FREE OF ALL TAXES.
INTEREST COUPONS PROMPTLY PAID SEMI-ANNUALLY IN NEW-YORK.
FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER, BELOW PAR.
ALSO,
NEW-YORK CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS,
INSURANCE, BANK
AND
GAS-LIGHT STOCKS,
INCLUDING AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF FIRST MORTGAGE RAILROAD 7 AND 8 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, FOR SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS AT LOW RATES.
FOR SALE BY
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
BANKER, STOCKBROKER AND AUCTIONEER, NO. 43 PINE-ST.
N. B.—FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES, PAYING LARGE RATES OF INTEREST, A SPECIALTY WITH THIS HOUSE FOR MANY YEARS.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE STUYVESANT BANK, on SATURDAY, the 25th day of March, 1871:
RESOURCES.
Loans and discounts.....$500,725 11
Due from banks.....52,007 75
Due from the directors of the bank.....4,767 00
Real estate lease-hold.....50,000 00
Specie.....4,344 38
Cash items, viz.: Exchanges, &c.....69,446 65
Stocks, promissory notes, and United States indebtedness certificates.....5,000 00
Bills of solvent banks, and United States demand notes.....35,430 00
Loss and expense account.....6,010 88
Total.....$722,972 70
LIABILITIES.
Capital.....$200,000 00
Profits.....11,539 93
Due depositors, on demand.....511,432 77
Total.....$722,972 70
State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.: DAVIS COLLAMORE, President, and JOHN VAN ORDEN, Cashier of Stuyvesant Bank, a banking association located and doing business at No. 744 Broadway, New-York City, in said county, being duly and severally sworn, each for himself saith that the foregoing is in all respects a true statement of the condition of the said Bank, before the transaction of any business on the morning of Saturday, the 25th day of March, 1871, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified, according to the best of his knowledge and belief, and that the business of the said Bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid. DAVIS COLLAMORE, President.
JOHN VAN ORDEN, Secretary.
Severally subscribed and sworn by both deponents, the 13th day of April, 1871. THEO. HUMBERT, Notary Public, City and County of New-York.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.—A gentleman thoroughly conversant with the stock business, and who is well and favorably known to almost all the members of the Board, wishes to find a gentleman who will advance funds to buy a seat in the Board; a good business can be secured. Address W. R. C., Box No. 124 *Times* Office.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

National Savings Bank.
THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY, (Chartered by the Government of the United States.)
No. 185 FULTON-ST., NEW-YORK.
A SPECIALTY made of allowing interest from date of each deposit on sums of $50 and upward.
All deposits payable ON DEMAND, with interest due. Call or send for circular.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.
JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums. Deposits made on or before April 20 draw interest from April 1. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK,
No. 368 6th-av., near 23d-st. Money deposited on or before April 15 will draw interest from April 1.
ISAAC S. BARRETT, Secretary. WM. M. GILES, President.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of 8th-av. and West 34th-st.
MONEY DEPOSITED on or before the 20th of April will draw INTEREST from April 1.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; also, on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
JAMES O. BENNETT, Secretary.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK.
No. 368 6th-av., near 23d-st.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock.
Money deposited on or BEFORE APRIL 20 will draw interest from APRIL 1.
WM. M. GILES, President.
ISAAC S. BARRETT, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK.
Chatham-square and New-Bowery.
Assets.....$2,941,528 52
Deposits, inc. int.....2,752,379 43
Deposits made now, or on or before April 20, will receive interest as from April 1.

WEST-SIDE SAVINGS BANK,
No. 154 6th-av., between 11th and 12th sts.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 8. Money deposited on or before April 20, will draw interest from April 1, at six per cent. F. A. CONKLING, President.
WM. H. ALLEN, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner of Laight.
SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000.
Deposits on or before April 20 will bear interest from April 1. Assets, $3,818,867 65.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK, Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., New-York, opposite Cooper Institute.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid on all sums of $5 and upward. One dollar received. Deposits made on or before the 20th of April draw interest from April 1. Interest payable in July and January.
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., CORNER OF 14TH-ST.—Six per Cent. Interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before April 20 will draw interest from April 1. Assets, $2,230,430 97; surplus, $162,517 04.

ALL DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE April 20 draw from April 1 Six per Cent. Interest. Dime Savings Bank, No. 5 Broadway, Williamsburg, near the ferries.

DIVIDENDS.

SIXTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, April 6, 1871.
A Semi-annual Dividend of TEN (10) PER CENT. has this day been declared, payable on demand.
A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER R. R. COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, March 10, 1871.
THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a Dividend of Four (4) per Cent. on the capital stock, payable on the 15th day of April next, at the office of Duncan, Sherman & Co., New-York. They have also declared a like Dividend of Four (4) per Cent on the consolidation certificates of the Company, payable on the same day, at the Union Trust Company, New-York.
The transfer-books will be closed at the close of business on Tuesday, the 21st day of March instant, and will be reopened on the morning of Monday, the 17th day of April next. E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

NOTICE.—ON AND AFTER SATURDAY, the 15th inst., the Coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad Company, due Jan. 1, 1871, and numbered from 4,001 to 4,750 inclusive, will be paid at the banking-house of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., on behalf of the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad Company.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER, STEAM MARBLE AND Marbleizing Works, 104 to 112 10th-st., offers 500 marble and marbleized mantels, all complete. Monuments, table-tops, &c., at prices that defy competition.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Rich and elegant designs, from $9, $13, $15, up to $250. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 605 6th-av., between 36th-st. and 36th

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES.
PURCHASING AND DISBURSING PAY-MASTER'S OFFICE, UNITED STATES NAVY, NO. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, April 12, 1871.
Proposals, sealed, and indorsed on the envelope, "Bids for Supplies Advertised," will be received at this office until 1 o'clock, the 18th instant, for the following supplies, of the best quality, to be delivered free of expense at Navy-yard, New-York, viz.:
BUREAU STEAM ENGINEERING.
300 tons Lackawanna Coal.
200 tons Lehigh Coal.
Bidders are referred to the officers in charge at the Navy-yard for further information, and will state in their proposals the date within which they will complete deliveries, if awarded to them, which must not exceed ten days from date of order.
The right is reserved to reject any or all bids that may not be deemed advantageous to the Government, and to award each article or item separate, as may be most to its interest.
Responsible security required for the prompt and faithful delivery of supplies awarded within the time specified.
Blank forms will be furnished at this office, and bids opened at the hour above-named, when parties interested are invited to be present.
J. O. BRADFORD, Pay-master, United States Navy.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THIRD-STORY BACK ROOM AND bedroom to let to a gentleman and wife, with board, at No. 61 St. Mark's-place; only a few boarders taken; dinner at 1 o'clock; furnished or unfurnished; reference exchanged.

NO. 434 5TH-AV.—FLOORS TO LET FROM May 1, permanent or transient; first-class; elegantly furnished; private table; references exchanged; can be seen from 12 to 4.

NO. 2 WEST 39TH-ST.—DESIRABLE suites of rooms, with or without private table, for families or single gentlemen; can be had for Summer at reduced prices.

NEWLY-FURNISHED ROOMS TO let to single gentlemen, without board, in a high-stoop house; second story front and back rooms. Apply at No. 251 West 37th-st.

THE TWO BEST ROOMS OF A DESIRABLE house in a good neighborhood, with private or family table, at a much reduced price. Address T., Room No. 16, No. 27 Wall-st.

NO. 319 EAST 30TH-ST., NEAR 2D-AV.—Handsomely-furnished rooms, suitable for gentlemen, with board; private family; no moving; reference.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 297—A SUITE OF ROOMS On third floor and single room on fourth floor; also, suites from May 1, with or without private table.

NO. 40 EAST 26TH-ST., SECOND DOOR from Union League Club, rooms to rent for the Summer to gentlemen, with or without board.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY IN EXCHANGE for instruction on the piano is desired by a competent and successful teacher of advanced players as well as beginners; would furnish piano if necessary; mountain location preferred; references exchanged. Mrs. BEYER, Box No. 181, Times Office, New-York.

BOARD FOR THE SUMMER MAY BE Obtained at a farm-house in Bridgeport, Conn., for gentleman, wife and four or five children; pleasant location; good board and moderate prices. Address Post-office Box No. 821, Bridgeport.

BOARD AT WEST POINT.—THE large first-class private boarding-house of A. MEARNS, Jr., will be open from May 1, as usual, with modern improvements, Highland Falls, Orange County, N. Y.

PROPOSALS.

PULTNEYVILLE HARBOR, N. Y.
U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE,
OSWEGO, N. Y., April 5, 1871.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 M., May 15, 1871, for materials and labor for improving the harbor of Pultneyville, N. Y., by building (180) one hundred and eighty feet, more or less, of pier, as follows:
CLASS I.—TIMBER.
(192) one hundred and ninety-two sticks—46,700 feet, b. m., more or less—of 10 inches by 12 inches hewn hemlock timber; (83) eighty-three sticks to be each 30 feet long, and (109) one hundred and nine sticks, 20 feet long.
(5,000) five thousand feet, more or less, of 3-inch hemlock plank, each 18 feet long, and 8 to 14 inches wide.
(74) seventy-four sticks—21,120 feet, b. m., more or less—of 12 inches by 12 inches hewn white Canada pine timber, (28) twenty-eight sticks to be 30 feet long, and forty-six (46) sticks, 20 feet long.
(5,000) five thousand feet, more or less, of 3-inch white Canada pine plank, each 20 feet long.
(5) five white oak snubbing posts, each 18 feet long by 14 inches in diameter in the middle.
All of the above timber to be of the best quality, straight, of the full dimensions required, free from shakes or wany edges, to be subject to a rigid inspection by the United States before acceptance; to be delivered at Pultneyville at such points as the engineer in charge may direct; the hemlock and snubbing posts on or before June 15, 1871; the pine on or before July 1, 1871, to be bid for at so much per 1,000 feet, b. m. for hemlock and pine, and so much per lineal foot for snubbing posts delivered.
CLASS II.—IRON.
(180) one hundred and eighty—2,585 lbs.—more or less, of screw and washer bolts, from 33 to 36 inches long, by 1⅛ inches diameter.
(2,040) two thousand and forty—16,642 lbs.—more or less, of 1¼-inch drift bolts, sharpened at one end, (1,782) seventeen hundred and eighty-two to be 36 inches long, and (312) three hundred and twelve to be 20 inches long.
(6) six kegs—600 lbs.—more or less, of 7-inch wrought spikes.
All of the above iron to be of the best quality used for such purposes and made after plans exhibited in this office; to be bid for at so much per pound, delivered in such a manner and at such points in Pultneyville as the engineer in charge may direct.
CLASS III.—STONE.
For (282) two hundred and eighty-two cords, more or less, of stone, delivered in the cribs, to be of proper size for the purpose, and to be delivered as such times as the engineer in charge may call for them; to be bid for at so much per cord, delivered and measured in the cribs; delivery to commence about June 20, 1871.
CLASS IV.—DREDGING.
Preparing foundations for cribs by dredging; estimated amount to be removed about (500) five hundred yards; to be bid for at so much per cubic yard, material consisting of gravel, sand, &c.; work to be commenced by June 15, 1871.
CLASS V.—LABOR.
Labor of building (180) one hundred and eighty feet, more or less, of breakwater. There is embraced in this item, framing the cribs for ninety feet, handling, bolting, spiking, sinking and joining the whole (180) one hundred and eighty feet of cribs, and framing, handling, bolting, spiking and joining the entire superstructure; the timber for three cribs, ninety feet, is already framed, and waiting this item of construction; bids will be received for so much per 1,000 feet, b. m., of timber used, and so much per pound for iron driven; these prices include the cost of receiving materials furnished by the United States, providing all machinery, tools and appliances, that may be required, doing all labor, and completing the pier in a workmanlike manner.
Work must be commenced on or before June 15, 1871, and be completed by Sept. 15, 1871. Bids will be received only for the whole work of labor, dredging and furnishing materials, but must be made by class, specifying as above; the contracts will be awarded to the party whose bids in the aggregate are lowest for the whole (180) one hundred and eighty feet, including materials of all kinds, dredging and labor.
Plans, specifications, charts, &c., shown and all possible information given at this office. Forms, contracts and bonds as usual. The right to reject all bids deemed disadvantageous is reserved.
JOHN M. WILSON,
Major of Engineers, United States Army.

OLCOTT HARBOR, N. Y.
UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
OSWEGO, N. Y., April 12, 1871.
Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M., May 12, 1871, for furnishing Labor and Stone for the United States building, (300) three hundred lineal feet, more or less, of pier in the harbor of Olcott, N. Y., as follows:
CLASS I.—LABOR.
For counterboring (300) three hundred sticks, more or less, of white pine timber, to be bid for at so much per lineal foot of timber.
For the labor, framing, jointing, bolting, spiking, driving tree-nails and sinking cribs; and framing, jointing, bolting, spiking and completing superstructure, and putting in snubbing-posts on (200) three hundred lineal feet, more or less, of pier; to be bid for at so much per thousand feet, b. m., of timber used in construction and completing pier; so much per pound for the iron driven, and so much per hundred for the tree-nails used; these prices include the cost of receiving materials furnished by the United States, providing all machinery, tools and appliances that may be required, doing all labor and completing the pier in a workmanlike manner. Work to commence on or before June 10, 1871, and be completed by Sept. 15, 1871.
CLASS II.—STONE.
For receiving from the United States and delivering in the cribs (150) one hundred and fifty cords, more or less, of stone; the stone is now piled on the east pier and near the bridge, in a position convenient to place on scows; to be bid for at so much per cord, received as it stands and delivered, including all handling whatever.
For (325) three hundred and twenty-five cords, more or less, of stone delivered in the cribs; to be of proper size for purpose, and to be furnished at such times and in such quantities as the engineer in charge may require; delivery to commence about July 1, 1871; to be bid for at so much per cord, delivered in the cribs. Bids will be received for the whole work only of Labor and furnishing Stone, but must be made by class, specifying as above; the contract will be awarded to the party whose bids in the aggregate will be lowest for the whole Labor and Stone for (300) three hundred feet of pier.
Plans and specifications, models and charts will be shown on application to this office, where all possible information will be given. Proposals must be indorsed "Olcott."
Forms, contracts and bonds as usual.
The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed disadvantageous.
JOHN M. WILSON,
Major of Engineers, U. S. A.

UNITED STATES POST-OFFICE AND SUB-TREASURY, BOSTON, MASS.,
OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT, March 20, 1871.
**WROUGHT A

FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Friday, April 14.

The Senate met at 10 o'clock.

AMENDE HONORABLE.

Mr. HOWE, of Wisconsin, stated that in testifying to the recent speech of the Senator from Massachusetts, (Mr. SUMNER,) on San Domingo, he had not only combated the Senator's position, but had indulged in some reflections which were wrung out of him by a conviction he could not then resist, that that Senator had been speaking in the interest of the Democratic opposition. The very explicit declarations with which that Senator had closed his remarks yesterday on the pending bill had convinced him that the Senator's purpose was not what he (Mr. HOWE) had supposed it to be, and he took the opportunity to make this declaration. No one would doubt that he made it with a great deal more satisfaction than he did the remarks which he had previously submitted. He thought he might be allowed to add in his own vindication that no one would suspect him of having wilfully made that mistake, especially when it was considered that it was inference drawn by a large portion of the Republican Press, and he might say by the entire Democratic Press.

Mr. SUMNER replied. The Senator (Mr. HOWE,) did an injustice to the other day, and he should have known it. I, on that occasion, tried to save the Republican Party from the responsibility for an act of wrong. It was on that account, among others, that I spoke. I am a member of the Republican Party, faithful to it always, and I cannot see it made responsible for the violation of international law and the Constitution of the United States without interposing my humble effort to save it. In that spirit I spoke. The Senator arraigned me when I was trying to save the Constitution, so-save my country, and to save the party to which I belonged, as much as the Senator from Wisconsin.

THE KUKLUX DEBATE RESUMED.

The debate on the pending order—the Kuklux bill—was then proceeded with.

Mr. SCHURZ regretted the partisan turn that the debate had taken. He defended Congress from the charge of being the original Kuklux, and said the origin of the evil existed in the baffled pro-slavery spirit, producing a morbid public sentiment which overawed timid people and obstructed the functions of justice. Bad local Governments had increased the evil. The remedy now could not be found wholly in penal statutes. Mr. SCHURZ went on to show what he considered the obnoxious features of the measure. He could not vote for the bill unless those provisions were stricken out, but would support a constitutional measure for repression of outrages. Mr. SCHURZ strongly advocated the abolition of political disabilities as a means to a healthier Southern public sentiment. Defining his position as a liberal Republican, Mr. SCHURZ said he desired peace and good will; the removal of political disabilities, and the restoration of local self-government to the utmost extent compatible with the Constitution; the getting out of the way of all war issues, to make room for new questions. But the very first article of his creed was the firm maintenance of that settlement comprised in the constitutional amendments.

Mr. CASSERLY, of California, deprecated this proceeding as an unscrupulous attempt of the Republican Party to maintain their domination in the South. He accused the Republicans of exhibiting toward the South the feeling which had provoked in Ireland the hatred of British statesmen.

Mr. EDMUNDS, of Vermont, closed the debate in a long reply to the constitutional and other objections to the bill, which he reviewed in detail, quoting from the publications put forth at the time of the formation of the Constitution, and from various authorities upon the nature of the Government.

At 4 o'clock the Senate proceeded to vote upon the amendments to the bill reported from the Judiciary Committee.

The question was first taken upon the amendment to add to the provision making it a high crime to injure in person or property any United States officer in the performance of his duty the words, "or while engaged therein."

The amendment was agreed to by yeas 40 to nays 23. The Republicans voting in the negative were Messrs. Caldwell, Clayton, Logan, Schurz, Tipton, Trumbull, Wilson, Windom and Wright.

Mr. MORTON, of Indiana, moved to amend the fourth section so as to give the President power to suspend the writ of habeas corpus until the end of the Forty-second Congress, March 4, 1873. Not agreed to—yeas 23, nays 42.

The amendment extending the time within which the President may suspend the writ to the end of the next regular session of Congress was agreed to—yeas 44, nays 17. Messrs. SCHURZ, TIPTON and TRUMBULL voted with the Democrats.

Mr. OSBORN, of Florida, moved to strike out so much of the bill as repealed the test oath for jurors in the United States Courts. Not agreed to—yeas 20, nays 42.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, moved an additional section assessing damages to persons and property upon localities in which the outrages are committeed. Agreed to—yeas 30, nays 25.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, moved to strike out the fourth section conferring upon the President discretionary power to suspend the writ of habeas corpus. Rejected—yeas 24, nays 34. Messrs. HILL, MORRILL of Maine, ROBERTSON, SCHURZ, TIPTON, TRUMBULL and WRIGHT voted with the Democrats in the affirmative. Various amendments proposed by Mr. THURMAN and others on the Democratic side were voted down.

Sundry alterations submitted by Mr. EDMUNDS were adopted.

Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, moved as an amendment to add the House Amnesty bill.

Mr. EDMUNDS made the point of order that the amendment not being germane to the bill, could not be received.

Mr. TRUMBULL thought the amendment entirely germane, and that it would do much to pacify the South.

During further discussion the difficulty was suggested that the amendment relieving disabilities would require a two-thirds vote, while a majority could pass the bill. The amendment was finally withdrawn, Mr. ROBERTSON giving notice that he would call up the subject of amnesty at the first opportunity.

Mr. BLAIR moved to modify the Sherman amendment so as to provide that in the assessment of damages upon a locality for outrages committed there, property shall not be taken, unless it is proved the owner participated in the outrage. Rejected.

Mr. MORTON renewed Mr. OSBORN'S amendment to strike out the clause repealing the test oath for United States jurors, which was carried by yeas 34 to nays 25. The effect is to continue the test oath as heretofore.

The vote in detail was as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Ames, Anthony, Boreman, Brownlow, Cameron, Carpenter, Chandler, Clayton, Cole, Conkling, Corbett, Cragin, Edmunds, Ferry of Michigan, Frelinghuysen, Gilbert, Hamilton of Texas, Hamlin, Harlan, Howe, Lewis, Morton, Nye, Osborn, Pomeroy, Pool, Pratt, Ramsey, Rice, Scott, Sherman, Stewart, Sumner, Wilson—34.

NAYS—Messrs. Bayard, Blair, Buckingham, Caldwell, Casserly, Cooper, Davis of Kentucky, Davis of West Virginia, Hamilton of Maryland, Hill, Johnston, Kelly, Logan, Robertson, Sanlsbury, Sawyer, Schurz, Stevenson, Stockton, Thurman, Tipton, Trumbull, Vickers, Windom, Wright—23.

The bill then passed—yeas 45, nays 19.

The vote was a party one, except that HILL, ROBERTSON, SCHURZ, TIPTON and TRUMBULL voted with the Democrats in the negative.

Messrs POOL and PRATT were appointed on the Southern outrage investigation, vice WILSON and NYE, resigned.

At 6½ the Senate adjourned till to-morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. SAWYER, of Wisconsin, offered a resolution calling for a report as to the expediency of erecting a Custom-house and post-office building at Oskosh, Wis. Adopted.

THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN CONVENTION.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, renewed his proposition of yesterday to allow the use of the hall of the House, on the 24th of May next, to the Young Men's Christian Association.

Mr. WOOD, of New-York, said he would object, unless there was an understanding that there were to be no political or sectarian proceedings, and he was afraid there would be.

Mr. HOLMAN replied that the Association had no connection with politics.

Mr. MCNEELY, of Illinois, objected.

REPORT ON EDUCATION.

Mr. BEATTY, of Ohio, from the Committee on Printing, reported back the Senate concurrent resolution to print 20,000 additional copies of the report of the Commissioner on Education, with a substitute reducing the number to 5,000 for distribution by the Commissioner.

Mr. MCNEELY moved to strike out the appendix to the report, which he said contained 500 pages of absurd essays. Rejected.

The substitute reported from the Committee on Printing was rejected by yeas 94, nays 94. The Speaker voted in. The Senate Concurrent resolution was then adopted by 97 to 62.

A BREACH OF PRIVILEGE.

Mr. MCKEE, of Mississippi, called the attention of the House to a speech published in to-day's *Globe*, purporting to have been made in the House by Mr. GARRETT, of Tennessee, on the 5th of April, but not actually spoken, containing an article from the Vicksburg *Herald* highly offensive to Senator AMES, characterizing him as a shoulder-strap puppy and poltroon, a most consummate liar and fool. He desired to bring the matter before the House so that the House might visit on the author of that speech such condemnation as such a gross breach of privilege deserved.

Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, offered a resolution reciting the offensive article and declaring that Mr. GARRETT had thereby committed a gross breach of the privileges of the House, and should therefore be reprimanded by the Speaker, and directing the exclusion of the speech from the *Congressional Globe*.

Mr. GARRETT, of Tennessee said he had not intended to commit any infraction of the rules. He had his speech written, and if he had had the opportunity of delivering it, he would have had the objectionable article read from the Clerk's desk, and if objection had been made to it he would, of course have excluded it from his speech. He was willing now to have it excluded from the *Congressional Globe*.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, expressed the opinion that the apology hardly went far enough.

Mr. ELDRIDGE, of Wisconsin, thought that the gentleman from Tennessee had made a clear thing of it.

Mr. GARRETT said he was willing to apologise to the House for publishing what was in violation of the rules, but further than that he could not go in the way of apology.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, asked leave to offer a resolution that whenever leave to orate a speech is given, the member shall be pledged in honor that nothing personal or unparliamentary shall be contained in it, or any animadversions on any member of the Executive branches of the Government, or on the House or Senate.

Mr. FARNSWORTH objected.

Mr. BUTLER remarked that he thought that that member would have objected.

Mr. FARNSWORTH—Personal matters are not always unparliamentary. It is often necessary to be personal in order to speak the truth.

Mr. BUTLER—Then let it be said, and not printed behind a man's back, like the act of a coward in the last moment of the session. [The conclusion of the sentence was cut off by the Speaker's gavel.]

Mr. GARFIELD modified his resolution by providing simply for the exclusion of Mr. GARRETT'S speech from the *Congressional Globe*, and it was agreed to.

Subsequently Mr. COX, on ascertaining that the resolution excluded the whole speech, instead of the obnoxious part only, moved to reconsider the vote, and the matter went over for the present.

THE DEFICIENCY BILL.

The House then, at 3 o'clock, resumed the consideration of the Senate amendments to the Deficiency bill. Mr. DAWES appealing to the House to finish it today, that it might go to a Conference Committee to-morrow, and that Congress might adjourn on Monday.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, offered an amendment appropriating $20,000 for the rebuilding of the Catholic Orphan Asylum at Charleston, S. C., in consideration of the services rendered by the Sisters of Our Lady of Mercy to the sick and wounded officers and soldiers of the United States Army during the bombardment of that city. The amendment was adopted unanimously.

The Senate amendment for the reissue of national bank notes was concurred in with an amendment striking out the proviso which requires the two sides of the notes to be printed by different printing houses.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, offered an amendment requiring the banks to pay the expenses of printing their own notes.

This opened a long debate on the system, resources and profits of the national banks.

The House then proceeded to vote on Mr. HOLMAN'S amendment, which is as follows:

Provided, That the expenses incurred, and which shall become necessary in executing the provisions of this section, shall be paid by the said banking associations in proportion to their circulation, at such times and in such manner as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe, in addition to the tax now and heretofore imposed by law on such banking associations.

The amendment was agreed to—yeas 103, nays 70.

Without disposing of the bill, the House at 5 o'clock adjourned till 11 o'clock to-morrow, the Clerk announcing a Democratic caucus for this evening.

HOME FROM THE WARS.

Interview with Col. Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte—The Future of France—He Declines to Make any Predictions—His Own Career.

Col. JEROME NAPOLEON BONAPARTE, who was to have left this City for Baltimore yesterday morning, deferred his departure until last evening. Meantime a TIMES reporter called upon him and had a brief conversation with him. In reply to a question, Col. BONAPARTE stated that he had not much to say upon the condition of France, as it was a matter of great uncertainty how it would end. He said that it was a very difficult question for any one to answer, and although he had his private opinion, yet circumstances might arise that would cause him to change his views.

REPORTER—Colonel, as you have been engaged in the war, it would be very interesting to know what you think of the future of France.

COLONEL—Well, you have almost the same chance of judging as I have, as mine would only be one man's opinion.

REPORTER—Every one, more or less, is greatly interested in the present state of affairs, and you might be able to form some idea as to what will take place.

COLONEL—I am sorry I cannot help you.

REPORTER—Do you think that the Emperor will be called back to France and occupy his former position?

COLONEL—That I cannot say. I have my opinion, but it is difficult to say what will be done. The restoration of the Napoleonic dynasty may take place again.

REPORTER—Do you think there is any chance of the Orleans party getting into power?

COLONEL—I do not think so.

REPORTER—Do you think there is any chance of a republic being established?

COLONEL—As I have said before, it is hard to say what may take place.

REPORTER—Do you think the present civil war will last long?

COLONEL—I do not think it will. The people are in great confusion, and there is much illfeeling among the people.

REPORTER—Did you take a prominent part in the war?

COLONEL—Yes, I was engaged during the whole war. At the time of the siege of Paris I was at the front.

REPORTER—Have you had any conversation with the Empress since his liberation?

COLONEL—Yes; I saw him in London with the Empress. I had a long conversation with him as to the chances of his going back to France as Emperor, but he did not say much on the subject. I found him very reticent. He seemed in good spirits, and was greatly pleased with the reception he had at Dover.

REPORTER—Who are the Communists who have caused this great anarchy in France?

COLONEL—Candidly I do not understand the true nature of that body. It is a common belief that they are of the same calibre with the labor reformists of other parts of Europe, who are guided by unrestrained and illiberal principles, which have led them to oppose a régime they are unable to replace or improve.

REPORTER—In your opinion when will this anarchy cease?

COLONEL—When the Napoleonic dynasty shall have been restored; for the elements of our national character are opposed to Republicanism, which is so-called. Communists are vainly endeavoring to establish in France.

REPORTER—Do you not believe that NAPOLEON acted injudiciously in hastening to war with Prussia?

COLONEL—NAPOLEON went to war under circumstances which demanded the terrible alternative, if the integrity of the power of France were to be sustained. Its power in Southern Europe had been tampered with, by the attempt of BISMARCK to place a HOHENZOLLERN upon a Spanish throne; and, in sustaining France's integrity, NAPOLEON had from his Ministers of War a guarantee that his army was sufficiently great to compete with that of any European Power. NAPOLEON, Sir, did not discover the fraudulent statements of the War Department until he reached the battle-field of Sedan, upon which he surrendered in order that France might be saved. The disloyalty of the French upon that occasion was the cause of the ruin which has since befallen France.

After some further conversation about indifferent topics, the interview was brought to a close.

Col. BONAPARTE has been in several wars, and has always distinguished himself as a gallant and brave soldier. He is now forty years of age, tall, and has fine features. For his many acts of bravery he has had many presentations made him. The Sultan of Turkey, in 1865, presented him with the Order of the Medjidie; and the Emperor NAPOLEON, his imperial relative, made him a Knight of the Legion of Honor. The Queen of England also recognized his services in the Crimean war, and afterward presented him with one of the Crimean medals. He has also been decorated with the Médaille d'Italie, and the King of Sardinia decorated him with the Order of Military Valor.

In 1865 he was appointed Chief d'Escadron, and in 1867 became a Colonel in the Dragoons of the Empress. The Colonel has resided for many years past principally in Paris, and was frequently the guest of the Emperor.

The Shepherd's Fold—Condition and Objects of the Institution.

Rev. THOMAS A. JAGGAR will preach in behalf of the "Shepherd's Fold," in the Church of the Ascension, Fifth-avenue and Tenth-street, to-morrow morning, at 11 o'clock. This institution is incorporated for the purpose of receiving and adopting friendless children of both sexes, between the ages of twelve months and fifteen years, and has now been in successful operation for upward of two years, under the supervision of an association of ladies representing eleven different Episcopal Churches in this City. The expenses, under the judicious management of those in charge, amount in round numbers to $125 for each child, or, in the aggregate, $7,500 per annum for the care and provision of sixty children, the present number in charge, and the complement the capacity of the Fold will permit.

The annual subscriptions last year were $796; donations, $8,245 78; Board of Children, $1,088; rent, $66 50; total, $10,196 28. There is a balance on hand of $634 23.

The management make the following earnest appeal:

"Save the children! It is a gracious task to relieve the wants of a little child. Faith is strengthened by much fruition; 'hope has an anchorage sure and steadfast,' 'Prove me now herewith, saith the Lord of Hosts, if I will not open you the windows of heaven and pour you out a blessing, that there shall not be room enough to receive it.' Many are in these homes with noble characteristics, fair and intelligent, capable of filling useful stations in this life, awake to every softening influence that can mold them for a higher sphere. Feed their hungry appetites! Clothe these shivering bodies! Wake their dormant intellects! Teach them to become good citizens. Let their helplessness call forth every fertile resource of humanity to their aid. The reward is at hand. Here, their hearts will turn to you with gratitude unfeigned; hereafter, they will rise up and call you blessed. Gather them into the loving influence of a home, where, their sufferings alleviated, they can listen to that 'sweet story of old,' and stretch forth their sublime, guileless faith toward that Savior whose arms are still extended to receive them into His fold eternal."

Dedicatory Services at the Hunter's Point Baptist Church.

Yesterday afternoon and evening Rev. JUSTIN D. FULTON, of Boston, preached at the concluding dedicatory exercises of the Hunter's Point Baptist Church. His text in the afternoon was from Psalms, seventh chapter: "This and that man was born in her."

In illustrating the decay of physical and mental power, he said: "Boss TWEED will not be Boss TWEED when he is seventy. Although a man be omnipotent. THURLOW WEED, who, a few years since controlled the politics of a State, now sits by the stream, while younger men control." Christ, as pictured in Roman Catholic cathedrals, has a female face with hair parted in the middle. "Jesus Christ," said the speaker, "never looked like a girl sixteen years of age." Also, "don't believe that the child of the future is to be a girl." "A man is never complete unless a woman is with him." He spoke of the Roman Catholic Church, highly commending their system of practical benevolence, and called on the Baptists to "match them."

In the evening, Mr. FULTON took for his text, "Thou hast given a banner to them that fear Thee, that it may be displayed because of truth." —Psalms lx., 4. At the time the church was completed there was a debt of $14,000 remaining. In addition to the $8,000 raised at the dedication, on the 8th of March, $3,500 was pledged yesterday, leaving but $2,500 to be provided for. The membership, which at the organization of the church about a year since, was but nine, now numbers 118. Mr. HORACE WATERS has given the largest amount, $7,000.

Arrest for Counterfeiting.

GEORGE WENDELKEN, who is said to be also known as "Dutch George," was arrested last evening in Broadway by Col. WHITLEY'S officers of the United States Secret Service, on a charge of dealing in counterfeit money to the amount of $200. The prisoner is alleged to be a well-known criminal, and is stated to be the head of what the officers style the "Centre-street gang." It is also said that the prisoner has been engaged in the business of altering checks. He was taken to the office of Col. WHITLEY, in Bleecker-street, where Commissioner DAVENPORT attended, and committed the accused in default of $25,000 bail for further investigation.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

A. T. STEWART has responded most readily and handsomely to an invitation from a lady in Holyoke, Mass., to contribute toward an extensive fair, to be held in Springfield, Mass., during the first week in May, for the benefit of "A Home for Friendless Children," by sending an elegant camel's-hair shawl to be disposed of for the benefit of the Fair.

The Trustees of the Midnight Mission have purchased the large house No. 260 Greene-street, near Eighth-street, to which they design removing as soon after the 1st of May as the necessary alterations can be made. This is of nearly double the capacity of that at present occupied by the Mission, is excellently located for the purposes for which it is intended, and, being detatched from other buildings, affords advantages of light and ventilation which are of very great value to so large a household. The contract price for the complete the payment for the building, repair and furnish it. This cry surely will not be in vain.

Very interesting exercises took place yesterday morning at Grammar School No. 37, in connection with the presentation of medals. Mr. JOHN STRATTON, of the Board of Trustees, the donor of the medals, which were presented to the scholars by Judge LAWRENCE, Mr. D. H. KNAFF, Mr. L. N. FOLLER, Rev. Mr. CARROLL, and a number of the friends of the pupils, were present. The medals were awarded for general good deportment, and were very neat ones of silver. Eleven were awarded to the Primary Department, fifteen to the girls of the Grammar Department, and twelve to the boys.

Coroner SCHIRMER was summoned yesterday to hold an inquest at Bellevue Hospital on the body of EDWARD REILLY, who was admitted on April 9, suffering from injuries to the head received during the St. Patrick's Day scrimmage, "but by whom the injury was inflicted is unknown. REILLY was at first sensible, then unconscious for a time, and subsequently became delirious, dying in that condition on Thursday night. It is supposed his skull has been fractured. REILLY was thirty-four years of age, and formerly resided on East Seventy-ninth-street.

Last evening, Dr. FRANCIS LIEBER replied to Mr. GREELEY'S lecture on "Protection," by a counter-blast on "Free Trade," which he delivered before the pupils of the Evening High School in West Thirteenth-street. Mr. JOHN JASPER, Principal, was in the chair. The attendance was very large, and hearty applause was frequently bestowed upon the lecturer's views, which seemed to meet with very general approbation. Among those present were Mr. WILLIAM WOOD, of the Board of Education; Mr. HUNTER, President Normal College; Mr. ISAAC BELL, and Inspector JAMES KELLY.

At a business meeting of the New-York Liberal Club, last evening, at Pimpton Hall, Mr. JAMES D. BELL in the chair, the following officers were elected for the year 1871-2: President, Mr. J. WILSON MCDONALD; Vice-Presidents, Hon. Horace Greeley, Mr. W. L. Ormsby, Jr., and Mr. James D. Bell; Trustees, Mr. Chas. Mosen, Mr. H. E. Steinmetz and Mr. M. B. Severson; Secretary, Mr. C. D. Gardner; Corresponding Secretary, Prof. Charles Balch; Treasurer, Mr. R. L. Dugdale; and Librarian, Mr. Henry Wehle.

Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest, yesterday, in the case of WINIFRED MURPHY, who was killed, on Thursday, by falling from a fire-escape of the fourth story at No. 142 Cherry-street, while hanging out clothes. The house was being painted, and the painters had not only removed the pulley-lines, but also the tread of the fire-escape. As the tenants had not been warned, WINIFRED fell through the opening. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death, but censured the owner of the building for not using proper precautions.

The New-York City Woman's Suffrage Convention met yesterday in their rooms, on the corner of Broadway and Sixteenth-street, Dr. MARVIN in the chair. Animated discussions with regard to woman's rights were maintained by Dr. SHELDON, Mrs. BARLOW, Mrs. WILBOUR, Mrs. SOMERBY, Mrs. HALLECK, and others. The trial of Mrs. FAIR, at San Francisco, was one of the topics of the hour.

The firm of BRINCK & RUSSELL, who have been established in the dry-goods business in Canal-street for nearly a quarter of a century, following the uptown movement, will open their new store, No. 809 Broadway, nearly opposite Grace Church, on Monday. They occupy the entire building, and are putting in an immense stock.

In the United States District Court, yesterday, Judge BLATCHFORD issued an order directing that after the 23d of April, 1871, the Central National Bank be made the depository for moneys paid in to the United States District Court, in accordance with the provisions of the act of the 24th of March, 1871.

Wednesday evening last the members and ex-members of G Company, late Thirty-seventh Regiment, presented their Captain, A. A. DRAKE, with an elegantly-framed set of resolutions, at the Seventy-first Regiment Armory. They will be on exhibition at STARR & MARCUS, No. 22 John-street, for a few days.

For the past two weeks a large derrick has been in course of construction on the roof of the new Court-house, directly over the entrance on the northern side. It is to be used in hoisting the marble blocks composing the columns which will ornament that side of the building. Two of the immense sections arrived by the Harlem Railroad yesterday.

Manager GRAU is endeavoring to purchase ground on which to erect a grand opera-house, to be located between Tenth and Twenty-fifth streets and Fourth and Sixth avenues. It is asserted that his friends have already liberally subscribed to the proposed undertaking.

J. M. FINDULL was arrested yesterday on the complaint of Wm. B. FRELIGH, manager and proprietor of the Bowery Theatre, who charged him with publishing a libel about him in a sunday paper. FINDULL waived an examination, and gave $1,000 bail.

The investigation of the Grand Jury into the matter of the alleged stealing of Mrs. LANE'S muff by LIZZIE HALL, resulted in the finding of an indictment for petit larceny against the latter. The case will be called on for trial on Monday, before Recorder HACKETT.

There are at the present time about 500 men employed in completing the work at Washington Parade Ground. The excavation for the grand fountain was commenced yesterday.

Several of the larger yachts made their début for the season of 1871 in the bay, yesterday. Yacht-riggers are already busy in putting the trim craft in order.

Burglars succeeded at an early hour yesterday morning in carrying off $1,200 of property from the house of JAMES H. WINCHESTER, No. 296 Lafayette-avenue.

The body of an unknown drowned woman was found yesterday morning in the Atlantic Basin, near SMITH'S flour-mill.

CHAS. VAN DERBACH, of No. 245 East Twenty-first-street, while laboring in a fit of temporary insanity, yesterday morning, attempted to commit suicide by cutting his throat with a razor, and succeeded in inflicting a very severe would. He was removed to Bellevue Hospital.

BROOKLYN.

Two young women and four men, who have been, it appears, for several months past doing a thriving "panel-house" business at No. 19 Washington-street, were arrested Thursday night and "committed" yesterday, on the complaint of a young man named HENRY REID, who charges them with robbing him of $200. About a couple of months ago an unfortunate countryman was relieved of $600 by the same gang. The accused stated their names to be Charles Lewis, Daniel Dunn, Robert Brown, Daniel Merrit, Emma Smith, and Jennie Melville.

WILLIAM GREEN, a colored man, residing at the corner of Warren and Nevius streets, died on Thursday night, from the effect of a pistol-shot wound in the groin, inflicted accidentally by his own hands. He was, it appeared, on his way home on Saturday night last, when he was overtaken by three men, whom he supposed to be robbers, and, with the intention of defending himself, he was drawing the weapon from his pocket, when it exploded. An inquest was held by the coroner, and a verdict rendered in accordance with the evidence.

The FAIR at the Academy of Music, in behalf of St. Mary's Hospital, continues with unabated success. The attendance of patrons last night was, as it has been throughout the week, large. Everything is being done by the managers to make the whole thing interesting. Added to the pretty faces of the young ladies, among the attractions are bands of music, operatic performances and other interesting features.

Mr. BERNARD HUGHES, one of the best-known lawyers in Brooklyn, remarkable for his witty and charitable disposition, died of apoplexy on Thursday night at his residence No. 145 Summit-street. All the Courts adjourned yesterday out of respect to his memory. Appropriate and touching speeches were made by many of the lawyers present in regard to the character of the deceased.

The patent elastic felt-factory of OATMAN & BLOODGOOD, on King-street, near Van Brunt, was damaged to the extent of $15,000 by fire, yesterday morning. The flames were caused by some cotton coming accidentally in contact with over-heated steam-pipes. The loss is covered by insurance.

LONG ISLAND.

The semi-annual examination of the public school at Hunter's Point will take place on Monday next. This school is one of the most efficient in Queens County as well as the largest. It occupies a very fine building, built through the liberality of Union College. The interest in the examination should be greater, in view of the change which the department will undergo when the new city charter takes effect next month.

On Wednesday evening, a young daughter of WM. C. BUHRMAN, a resident of a locality in Flushing, called the alley, was so severely burned that she died before morning. The child, together with a younger sister, was engaged in burning waste paper, when her clothes caught fire. The younger sister was also shockingly burned, but hopes are entertained that she will recover.

The Republican Club of the First Ward, Long Island City, has been thoroughly reorganized, and has leased Liberty Hall for the next twelve months. A free reading-room has been prepared in connection with the Club, where all the periodicals of the day can be found.

The new time-tables of the Long Island and Flushing and North-side Railroads, with a largely-increased number of trains, will take effect about May 1.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Bishop of New-Jersey will administer the rite of confirmation at St. John's Free Church, (temporarily worshiping in Library Hall,) Jersey City, to-morrow night at 7½ o'clock. The name of this rapidly-growing parish has been changed from Zion to St. John's Free Church, by unanimous vote of the vestry.

A stabbing case that occurred on the night of the charter election in Jersey City was only brought to light yesterday, by Capt. JOURDAN, who visited the wounded man at the City Hospital. His name is JOHN HUGHES, and he told the Captain that JEFF. COLLINS and he met in a saloon, and as they had been electioneering for different candidates during the day, a disturbance arose, in which, as alleged, COLLINS stabbed him in the breast, head and arm. HUGHES is out of danger, and COLLINS has absconded. They had been warm friends up to that time.

The Young Men's Christian Association of Jersey City have elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President—George W. Clerihew; Vice-Presidents—Charles H. Raymond, W. S. Conant, J. F. McGee, J. M. Coyne, H. H. Lynch, D. C. H. White; Treasurer—C. R. Stockton; Corresponding Secretary—J. B. Femberton; Recording Secretary—D. R. Eddy; Board of Trustees—George A. Vroom, G. Collins, H. W. Buxton, A. J. T. Voorhees, W. J. Hunt, Charles E. Gregory.

EDWARD L. MCWILLIAMS, the newly elected Chief of Police of Jersey City, was installed in his office yesterday afternoon, retiring Chief FOWLER transferring to him everything in his possession connected with the department.

Rev. ROBERT E. DENNISON, recently of Bishop SOUTHGATE'S Church, New-York, has been elected rector of Grace Church, Newark.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—Admiral Rodgers, commanding the Asiatic fleet, reports from Hong Kong, under date Feb. 10, the disposition of the vessels of his fleet as follows: His flag-ship, the *Colorado*, arrived at Hong Kong Feb. 5, five days from Japan. Reports the officers and crew in good health. The *Benicia* and *Idaho* were at Yokohama. The *Alaska* has recently returned from a voyage up the Yang Tze, where she had been surveying certain channels which had undergone changes since the last survey was made. She was, at last accounts, at Shanghai.

Reports to the Department from Admiral Lanman, commanding the South Atlantic fleet, gives the following disposition of the vessels under his command Feb. 23: The flag-ship *Lancaster* arrived at Montevideo Feb. 24 from Rio via St. Catherines; the *Portsmouth* was at Montevideo, expecting to sail March 1 for northern ports as far as Pernambuco, to return about the 10th of May. The *Wasp* was at Colonia. The sick-list was very small on board all the vessels, and the general health could not be better. The vessels of the south squadron of the Pacific fleet, Commander McDougal, reported to April 1, were disposed of at the following stations: The *Ossipee* at Panama, to sail on the 3d for Payta, Peru. The *Jamestown* was to be dispatched on arrival of the California steamer to Valparaiso, and thence back to Callao. The *Resaca* continued to co-operate with the Panama surveying expedition. The *Onward* was at Callao, and the *St. Mary's* was cruising in that locality. The *Mohican* is now on her way to San Francisco, under orders to Japan. The *Monocacy* was repairing at Shanghai. Her repairs are expected to be completed by March 15. The *Ashuelot* was up the Tien-tsin River, where she had been all Winter, on account of the massacres of foreigners which had occurred in that region. The *Palos* was at Hong Kong.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, April 14.—The market opened quiet and steady and closed firm. The course during the day is indicated by the following table:

	11½ A. M.	1½ P. M.	4½ P. M.
Consols for money	93¼	93¼	92¾
Consols for account	93¾	93¼@93⅜	93⅜
United States 5-20s, 1862	90¾ ex d.	....	90¾
United States 5-20s, 1865, old	90¾ ex d.	....	90¾
United States 5-20s, 1867	92¼	....	92¼
United States 10-40s	89¾	....	89¾

FRANKFORT, April 13.—United States Five-twenty Bonds closed 97@97¼ for 1862s.

LIVERPOOL, April 14—4½ P. M.—COTTON—The market opened dull and unchanged. The following are the closing quotations: Middling Uplands, 7¼d.; Middling Orleans, 7¼d.@7¾d. The sales of the day have been 10,000 bales, including 2,000 for export and speculation. The sales of the week, three days, have been 47,000 bales, of which 7,000 were taken for export and 2,000 on speculation. The stock in port is 813,000 bales, of which 479,000 are American. The receipts of the week have been 126,000 bales, of which 102,000 were American. Actual exports, 26,000 bales. The stock of Cotton afloat foots up 510,000, of which 320,000 bales are American. YARNS and FABRICS at Manchester quiet but firm. BREADSTUFFS—Wheat—Receipts of the past three days, 2,500 quarters, all of which were American. PROVISIONS—Lard, 55s., a decline of 6d.

LONDON, April 14—4½ P. M.—SUGAR, 38s. 6d.@37s. 9 cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard, on the spot, and 38s. 6d, for do., afloat. Spirits TURPENTINE, 36s. 6d. ₱ cwt. Spirits PETROLEUM, 10¼d.

THE COTTON MOVEMENT.—LIVERPOOL, April 14.—Arrived ships *Asarn Valley*, from New-Orleans March 9, with 3,180 bales; *Cashmere*, from New-Orleans March 9, with 4,148 bales; bark *Celeste*, from Charleston March 14, with 1,533 bales; bark *Lizzie Dredall*, from New-York March 15, with 701 bales; ship *Constance*, from New-Orleans March 9, with 3,003 bales; steamer *Samaria*, from New-York April 1, with 1,449 bales.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 14.—COTTON in fair demand; Middling, 14½c.@14¾c.; net receipts, 3,376 bales; gross, 3,532 bales; exports, to the Continent, 3,391 bales; sales, 5,200 bales; stock, 219,648 bales; net receipts of the week, 25,679 bales; gross, 26,796 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 18,857 bales; to Havre, 3,591 bales; to Bremen, 1,925 bales; to Hamburg, 2,598 bales; to Antwerp, 1,153 bales; to Cronstadt, 1,202 bales; to Amsterdam, 1,070 bales; to Venice, 1,071 bales; to Barcelona, 525 bales; to Vera Cruz, 425 bales; constwise, 3,098 bales; sales of the week, 29,700 bales. FLOUR dull; Superfine, $6; Double Extra, $8 @$8 75; Treble Extra, $7. CORN scarce and sold at 72c. OATS, 63c.@64c. BRAN, $1 25. HAY—Prime, $22@$23; Choice, $24@$25. PORK dull; Mess, $20. Bacon, 10¼c. @10¾c. for Clear Rib; 11c.@11¼c. for Clear Sides. Sugar-cured HAMS, 15¾c.@18c. LARD dull; Tierce, 12¾c. @12¼c.; kegs, 13¼c.@13¾c. SUGAR—Supply light; Prime, 9¾c.@10c. MOLASSES—Prime Fermenting, 36c. @40c.; Plantation Reboiled, 38c.@45c. WHISKY dull; Western bottled, 85c.@$1 c. COFFEE, 14c.@15¾c. EXCHANGE—Sterling, 21¾; New-York Sight Drafts, ¾ premium. GOLD, 110¾.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 14.—FLOUR in moderate request; sales, 250 bbls. City-ground Spring No. 2 at $6 25. WHEAT dull and firm; sales, 14 cars No. 2 spring at $1 42½@$1 43@$1 45. CORN quiet; sales 5,000 bushels Toledo at 62c.@63½c., and 5,400 bushels Western at 63c.@64c., principally at inside figures. OATS dull; 1 car sold at 48c. RYE dull; 300 bushels Western at $1 10. BARLEY quiet and weak; sales, 2,200 bushels Canada at 80c., in store. PEAS neglected. SEEDS dull and quoted at $5 50@$6 for Timothy; $6 for Clover. PORK dull at $20. LARD dull at 12c. HIGHWINES nominal at 90c. RECEIPTS—Flour, 11,000 bbls.; Wheat, 46,000 bushels; Corn, 80,000 bushels; Barley, 1,300 bushels. The CANAL market is over-supplied and dull; freights nominal; 235 cars left last week; no sales. LUMBER dull; sales, 557 Ohio W. oaked, averaging 24 ft., at $6 25, and 200 Ohio W. cleared, averaging 24 ft., at $5 50. Hogs depressed, with sales of 230 head, averaging 140 lbs., at $4 7½; 83 head, averaging 227 lbs., at $6 25; 145 head, averaging 168 lbs., at $5 87½, and 130 head, averaging 174 lbs., at $5 50.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 14.—COTTON quiet; Middling nominal, 14c. FLOUR—Low grades scarce and wanting; Superfine Winter, $5 40@$5 55; Double Extra, $6@$6 50; Treble Extra, $6 50@$8 85. WHEAT—Soft Iowa Spring, $1 33@$1 36; Winter closed at a decline of from 2c.@3c.; Middling to strictly Prime Red Winter, $1 53. CORN quiet, 47c.@48c.; Mixed Yellow in bulk, 51c.@53c.; Mixed in sacks, 47c.@48c. OATS steady, 42c.@50½c.; Mixed in bulk, 53½c.@54½c. sacked. BARLEY firm; No. 2 Spring, $1@$1 04. RYE firmer, 90c. @93c. TOBACCO—Buyers and sellers apart. HEMP and RAGGING unchanged. WHISKY dull, 87½c. PORK dull, $19@$19 25. Bulk MEATS dull; Shoulders, $6 25@$6 50; Clear Sides, 9c.; Country Rough Sides, 8c. BACON dull; Shoulders, 7½c.@7¾c.; Clear-rib Sides, 9¾c.@9¾c.; Clear Sides, 10¼c.@10½c. LARD dull; 11¼c. in Tierces; 12¾c.@13c. in Kegs. HOG